PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST ICE CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,311.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
8-39 P.M. 1908.				
18th Jan.	OCEANA	8610		
25th „	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th „	CALEDONIA	7858	VICTORIA	6633
15th „	ORIENTAL	5384		
22nd „	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th „	ARCADIA	6803		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7858	BRITANNIA	6525
14th „	ARABIA	7903		
21st „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOOLTAN	9621
28th „	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th „	EGYPT	7912		
18th „	CALEDONIA	7858	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5384	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5384	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd „	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. „
DUMBEA	6,696	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	6,696	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date. 1907.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7949	31st Jan. 08.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8091	12th Feb, „
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	8154	29th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	16th Mar. „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	26th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,306	11th April „
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	7,949	29th „ „
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,091	14th May „
OLYMPIA	G.F. Osborne	R.N.R.	8,154	27th „ „
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	14th June „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	8,106	25th „ „
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6,306	16th July „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 365
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail through the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to cancelling their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 20th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 16th Jan.	9 a. m.	Gutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 17th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Gutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Jan., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Basreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
15th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
AFRICA	4596	P. Rollenich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Forcati	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Forcati	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badesich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticao	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6817	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
† AUSTRIA	7398	G. Gillmber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5393	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5305	P. Draglietto	26th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5993	B. Bednarz	30th Jan. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	...	19th Jan.
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	15th Jan.	29th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	28th Jan.	9th Feb.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Feb.	1st Mar.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	26th Feb.	11th Mar.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th Mar.	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	18th Mar.	1st April.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	31st Mar.	12th April.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	8th April	22nd April
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	21st April	3rd May.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	29th April	13th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th May	24th May.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato	20th May	3rd June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	2nd June	14th June.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda	10th June	24th June.
KOGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	23rd June	5th July.
MOYORI MARU	...	Jas. Hands	1st July	15th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	T. Kon	14th July	26th July
RIOJUN MARU	...	T. Irisawa	27nd July	8th Aug.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mooker	4th Aug	16th Aug.
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	12th Aug	26th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., are under offer for the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 8.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
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Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE: SECY. C. M. ROSS,
AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co.
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING, HUMMUM STREET, 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,00,00,000,
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906

ISSUED FOR	£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,222,200

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	45 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	57 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	58 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	60 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	53 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd." at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ltd."

BOMBAY RACES.

FARSEEING, CLEARSIGHTED, PRISMATIC OR PLAIN LENSE BINOCULARS.

SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
Once focussed, Always focussed
WORLD FAMOUS
for
Sharpness of definition. Wide field of View and extreme brilliancy of Image.

THE CHEAPEST HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS
ever offered to the public.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS
Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S.

No. 20—Linear magnification 6×. Surface magnification 36×. Actual field of view 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.

No. 30—Linear magnification 9×. Surface magnification 81×. Actual field of view 4·4°. Subjective field of view 40°.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

Superior magnifying Power:—8 diameters, weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety., Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price Rs. 5-5.

A perfect field glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.

Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

—:o:—

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FINEST TEAS.

LIPTON'S LTD.

CHOICEST COFFEES.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105 MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEALERS in Italian, French, and German OILMAN STORES and PROVISIONS.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA, and all other kinds of Cheese.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes always fresh in stock throughout the year.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, CHESTNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, and MUSCATEL RAISINS, all guaranteed fresh, and of Italian produce.

PURE OLIVE OIL, and PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

ITALIAN WINES of all descriptions from the best Houses.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET WINE in great demand, "the Genuine, only Rs. 10 per dozen.

Singapore and Hongkong RATTAN CHAIRS, SOFAS, WORK BASKETS, etc., always in stock and in great demand.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-3-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittance may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan.	Deli (Sumatra).
Bombay.	Singapore.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	
Madras.	Batavia.	
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	
Colombo	Manilla.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		
Foochow.	Saigon.	
Shanghai.	Tientsin.	
Hankow.	Yokohama.	
Kobe,	New York.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Aniwa-Heien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CHEAP PASSAGE to ENGLAND available per NATAL DIRECT LINE Steamer "UMSINGA," SAILING about 25th January. The Ship contains excellent accommodation, carries Surgeon and Stewardess and is fitted with Electric Lights and Refrigerator. Passengers will be landed at Weymouth. For particulars as to Fares, etc., apply to—

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Agent for the Owners,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "VORWAERTS" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 2 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per HANSA Line Steamer "ROTENFELS," from NEW YORK, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Carnac Bunder, from Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA ZENALABEDIN & SONS against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to Survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within Seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no Survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.
Bombay, 15th January, 1908.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 21st and 22nd January, 1908, for the purpose of BALLOTING for the ELECTION of a DEPUTY CHAIRMAN of the Chamber for the year 1908.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A. M., till 4 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
SECRETARY.
BOMBAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WARORA-CHANDA-BALHARSHAH EXTENSION.

SUBJECT to the Sanction of Government, the WARORA-CHANDA EXTENSION of the Warora Branch Line will be OPENED for GOODS and PASSENGER TRAFFIC on and from the 1st February, 1908.

A Mixed Train will run each way between WARORA and CHANDA, to the following Time Table :—

DOWN TRAIN.	H. M.	UP TRAIN.	H. M.
Warora.....Dep.	10-40	Chanda .....Dep.	8-51
Bhandak ..... „	11-27	Tadali.....	9-30
Tadali ..... „	11-48	Bhandak.....	9-51
Chanda .....Arr.	12 21	Warora ..... Arr.	10-35

On the same date the Extension from Chanda to Balharshah will be opened for Goods Traffic only.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1908.

No. 49 S. I.

OFFICE OF THE ORDERS OF THE STAR OF INDIA AND THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

NOTIFICATION.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GRAND MASTER of the Most Exalted Order of the STAR OF INDIA and of the Most Eminent Order of the INDIAN EMPIRE will hold an Investiture of both Orders in the Government House grounds, on TUESDAY, the 28th January, 1908, at 9-30 P. M.

The members of the two Orders present in Calcutta on the 28th January, will be expected to attend, and they are requested to communicate their addresses to the Undersigned not later than the 16th January.

Members who do not reside in Calcutta, but who nevertheless desire to attend the Investiture and will be present in Calcutta on the 28th January, should signify their intention to the Undersigned, not later than the 16th January, giving at the same time their temporary Calcutta address.

"All communications should be addressed to the Secretary to the Orders, at the Foreign Office, Calcutta and not to the undersigned by name."

L. W. DANE,
Secretary to the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire.

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FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 2,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz.: Seamless Hose, Sock Garters (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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Broken off. By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds.
The Chain Invisible. By Ranger Gull.
Through the Magic Door. By A. Conan Doyle.
Pigskin and Petticoat. By Helen Mathers.
The Inevitable-Law. By F. E. Penny.
The Company's Servant. By B. M. Croker.
A Subaltern of Horse. By the Author of "On the Heels of De Wet."
Mafoota. By Dolf Wyllarde.
The Woman in the Way. By Wm. Le Queux.
The Jester's Window. By Keble Howard.
The Broken Road. By A. E. W. Mason.
The Convert. By Elizabeth Robins.
The Plains of Silence. By B. and C. Askew.
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The Fashionable Christians. By Vincent Brown.
The Wondrous Wife. By Charles Marriott.
The City of Pleasure. By Arnold Bennett.
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Her Convict. By M. E. Braddon.
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Young Woman Found in Awful Condition with Scabies—Body a Mass of Sores from Scratching—Tried Many Remedies for Seven Weeks—Result Was Discouraging, But

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Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent or Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A single set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many numerous calls for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, giving all Rates of Exchange—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5 31/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and elaborate tables in general use are now no longer required. The simple method will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "Is unquestionably the most convenient."—*Vide* Press notices. Price :—Re. 1.

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Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

NOTICE

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad Fo Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office

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CROFT'S FINE CROWN
IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

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Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own sense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horisontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
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JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

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MAGIC PILLS.
An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.
EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price, Rs. 2-8 per box.

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AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Amrita Bazar, P. O (Jessore).

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
EOZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

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for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

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EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

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THE BEST
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IN WESTERN INDIA.
It reaches every City, Town and Village.
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THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW
AND THE COTTAGE
THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH
AND IS READ
FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

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WOMEN'S INTERESTS

NOTES ON
INDIAN
INTERESTS

SPECIAL LONDON
LETTERS :—

LONDON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

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BRANCHES.

Try the Effect
of a little
'Paisley Flour'
(TRADE MARK)
mixed with the ordinary flour in your suet puddings. A surprising improvement! They will always be light and digestible—especially if steamed instead of boiled. Steaming gives the "Paisley Flour" a better chance, and is the shorter method as well.

"Paisley Flour" is Brown and Poison's raising powder.

Messrs. G. J. MEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1846, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

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A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G." care of this Office.

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A QUALIFIED LADY DOCTOR, as Assistant Lady Superintendent, Jaya Arogya Hospital for Women. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with quarters free. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
to H. H. The MAHARAJA SCINDIA,
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WANTED IMMEDIATELY for the Barsi Light Railway, a first class native ASSISTANT ENGINEER. L.C.E. preferred. Must be thorough well up in location and the designing and carrying out of all ordinary Railway works.

Salary Rs. 200 per mensem, rising yearly by monthly increments of Rs. 20, to Rs. 300 and horse or travelling allowance when employed on Construction.

Only those who can produce excellent testimonials both as to personal character and capabilities need apply.

Application with full particulars as to age, previous employment, &c., should be sent at once to—

THE CHIEF ENGINEER AND AGENT,
BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY,
BARSI TOWN.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

STEAM ROAD ROLLERS,
AND
TRACTION ENGINES
BY
CHARLES BURRELL & SONS Ltd.,
THETFORD, NORFOLK,
can be supplied by
SOLE AGENTS :—
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ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

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A TEAKWOOD ALMIRAH and CHEST of DRAWERS, combined. 4 Drawers with Plate Glass half Doors, Rs. 95.

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GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

TEAKWOOD WRITING TABLE, small, 2 Drawers with lock and key. Rs. 13.

All the above in very good condition, and open to reasonable offers. Apply soon to box No. 1715 care of "Bombay Gazette."

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CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTTERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

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Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE A Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons, Captain M Dabcevich, will sail to-day for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada, 3,352 tons, Captain W T Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and general.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain A J Cole, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and 2 cabin and 150 deck passengers.

THE F Rubattino, S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 2,681 tons, Captain E Cucchi, sailed yesterday for Genoa &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer President, 2,086 tons, Captain Muhlbaner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa line steamer Rotenfels, 3,590 tons, Captain H Freeden, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Anathasiade, Mr Picton, Col Meade, Mr and Miss Thomson, Mrs Aitken, Miss D, Gama, Mr Turner, Mr Williams, Miss Mascarenhas 2 Mr Mascarenhas Williams, 7 natives and 330 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ....Capt James.....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Lilehfield.....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt A W Heneage.....R Navy
H M S Highflyer.....Capt O S Hickley.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Capt T A L de Berry.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ....Comdr G A Rose.....R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Eglia.....Capt J S Ekeland.....Sivelish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 15.

Amaryelis .....2587 Loch .....Tejpal & Co
Alberto Treves ..2446 Crowa .....S C Italiana
Bucoros.....7395 Hutchins .....R A Willis
Baron Eldon .....2969 Parker .....
Caledonia .....3599 Tocqiet .....London.....P & O Co
Euphorbia .....Stevens .....J M & Co
Foyle.....2690 Welsh .....
Haeri .....911 Le Meine .....B & P S N Co
Ipswich .....515 Pelling .....Shah S N Co
Investigator .....S Mamoojee & Co
Kirkles .....2575 Watson .....W & A Graham & Co
Malta .....3900 Peters .....N P ...P & O S N Co
Maragon .....3279 Hodgson .....Repairing .....M M & Co
Madura.....1973 Elson .....M M and Co
Majidi .....1820 Coates...Mauritius..19-1-08 B & P S N Co
Shah Nasir .....2755 Grant .....Shah N N Co
Scarthee .....2536 Clergy .....W & A G & Co
Terrier .....1098 Milsen .....F F Campbell & Co
To-le .....2690 Wa .....K Nixon & Co
Upada .....3387 Steward .....M M & Co
Umsinga .....1895 Muller .....Hull.....W & A G & Co
Warounga .....1609 Damber .....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
S Clan Macdonald	3113	Hayward	...C'gong ...	18-1	F Muir & Co
O&R Methley Hall	2235	Nuttal	.....N F		K Nixon & Co
G Mashtari	1110	Gore	...Mauritius.....	17-1	B & P S N Co
H President	2957	Tepe	.....Z'bar		15-1 A Strands
N Granitley Hall	2586	Lewis	....Newport	18-1	K Nixon & Co
P Singapore	2735	Taylor	...N F ...	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
Q Mozaffari	1387	Molony	.....		N F B & P S N Co

Offside O

Reichstag	2089	Thle	.....Z'bar		24-1 A Strandes

H W P D

Mahmudi	547	Ahmed	.....Mangalore ...	17-1	Bo S N Co
Batrmuji	547	Hossein	.....G Ports.....	16-1	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Rotenfels s	Freeden	New York, Dec 11
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi, Jan 13
	Upada s	Stewart	Rangoon, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Fife s	Harrison	Calcutta
	R Rubattino s	Cucchi	Genoa, &c
	Prasident s	Muhlbaner ...	Zanzibar, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Bohemia, Dabcevich, for Trieste, &c.
" Kola, Cole, for Persian Gulf &c.

The steamer Vorwaerts, for China, &c, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
7	Begonia	London
9	Clan Chisholm	Coast
10	Tenasa	Straits
10	Uhenfels	Antwerp
12	Maharaja	Rangoon
13	Trieste	Trieste

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—200 bales Cotton Gill and Co
Britannia s—200 bales rags Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 12 bales wool, F Khoobchund; 21 bales wool, The Bombay Co; 56 bales wool G Gungadas; 90 bales wool N Goculdas; 3 cases old rubber, John E Minnitt.

FOR LONDON.

Kybfels s—25 cases indigo F Khoobchund, 6 bales hides Kahn and Kahn
Oceana s—48 cwts, aloes A H Munji and Co; 16 bales skins Kahn and Kahn; 2 bales hides E D Sassoon and Co; 2 bales carpets, Ajmere Import and Export Co; 2 bales hides R Molobhai.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—110 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhra and Co, 2,511 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 990 cwts linseed J Pachiri.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britannia s—10 bales twist N Khairaz and Co; 20 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Singapore s—6,000 cwts Cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Bucoros s—5,900 tons manganese ore R A Willis,

FOR MIDDLESBRO

Umsinga s—1,750 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—100 bales cotton Prior de Saone and Co; 55 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 48 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 50 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—10 bales cotton S Framji, 550 bales cotton and 2,000 cwts gingillyseed Volkart Brothers and Co; 125 bales cotton fly and waste 182 bales hemp, K Visram and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kybfels s—220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 56 cwts mica Cox and Co; 22 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn 1,662 cwts bone sinews M Jamal. 41 bales twist H M Mehta and Co; 454 bales cotton fly and waste and 272 bales cotton W Wulf and Sons, 880 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co; 55 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 60 bales twist Bradbury Brady and Co; 1,040 cwts myrabollams W Becher.

Lowenburg s—100 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 935 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 610 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons, 9 pots rosa oil Volkart Brothers 1,000 cwts myrabollams W Becher 2,119 cwts bone sinews R Kaderbhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Lowenburg s—550 bales cotton P. Visbram and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Vorwaerts s—350 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 650 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 300 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales twist Sasson J David and Co.
Levanzo s—300 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delia s—500 bales twist Tata Sons and Co; 400 bales twist A E J Abrahaun, 200 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 3 bales piecegoods Tata Sons and Co
Vorwaerts s—375 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 336 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vorwaerts s—500 bales cotton, D. B. Petit and Co; 700 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 500 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co; 600 bales cotton, H N. Madraswalla and Co; 800 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 400 bales cotton, L Abercrombie and Co; 700 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.
Delia s—500 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee and Co.
Yehoshi Maru s—380 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR OSAKA.

Vorwaerts s—200 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Vorwaerts s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Biojim Maru s—500 bales cotton, Jebangir B. Petit and Co.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 14.] [BOMBAY, *January* 15.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent.	Consols ...	83 7/8	un	chgd
3 do.	Rentes ...	95 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do.	Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	1/2	
3½ do.	Govt. Securities ...	63 1/2		1/8
Bar Silver in London	...	25 3/4		5/16
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	25 15/16		5/16
Do.	in New York ...	55 7/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·19	1/2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·51	1/4	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·85 1/2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.		6	since	2 inst
Do.	Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do.	Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 5/8	un	chgd
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un	chgd
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		4	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans		4 1/4	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Transfers on Calcutta....Rs. 2,30,000 at 1s. 3 31/32d.
Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

NEILL'S REPORT.

The receipt and Ginnings confirm the cotton crop estimate as 11,600,000 Bales.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots	...Limited business.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet but Steady.
Manchester	do.
Total Sales	...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...300
Imports	...31,000
Mid-Americans...	...6·24—06
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :–

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·79 —07	5·80 —06	5·81 —06	5·81 —06	5·81 —05
June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	
5·80 —05	5·73 —96	5·63 —06	5·57 —05	

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	43,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	64,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	10,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	38,000 "

Spot Cotton—11 45/100

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·98+09 } Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through light investment.

Do. do. May 11·04+11

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—11 3/4 unchanged
Futures—Month of March 11·27+01
Do. do. May 11·27+01
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	... d.	5 27/32
F. G. Broach	... d.	5 29/32
Good Broach	... d.	5 31/32
Fine Bhownagger ...	... d.	4 29/32
F. G. Bhownagger ...	... d.	4 30/32
Good Bhownagger ...	... d.	4 31/32
Fine Oomras	... d.	5 3/32
F. G. Oomras	... d.	4 29/32
Good Oomras	... d.	4 30/32
Good M. G. Oomras ...	... d.	4 31/32
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	... d.	5 3/32
Fine Bengals	... d.	4
F. G. Bengals	... d.	3 29/32
Good Bengals	... d.	4 30/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger...	... d.	4 30/32

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—No sellers.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :–

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56½—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85% ex-ship 56 April-May H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 52 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapesced—Easier.

Linseed :–

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/4 Jan.-Feb.—Havre—Done—Canal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16 unchgd.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Bundle Sovs ...	Rs. 990	Aden	Oriental	H S A Yezdi
Gold Coins ...	1,200			
Rupees	470			
1 Case Sovs	10,500	Aden	do	B & P S N Co
5 Packages Sovs	10,575	Jeddah	do	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	2,708			
Rupees	1,740			
1 Bundle Rs	2,000	Bahrein	Nerbudda	A H Jaffer & Co
3 Bundles Rs ...	7,500	Lings	Madura	G H Mehtawani
3 Bundles Rs ...	8,000	Koweit	Madura	H S Shoghtary

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

The market opened steady to-day at 1s. 3 39/32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 15/16d. for demand Bank bills, the Credit rate being general at 1s. 4 7/32d. 3 months' sight. Bills remain very scarce but Banks are not buying under the above quotation. One or two Banks would sell ready T. T. at 1s. 3 15/16d. and some small amounts were taken at that rate, but there has been a disposition to wait for the result of the council bill sale to-day. Far Eastern rates are weaker following the silver market.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d. to 31/32d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 13/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	139 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	140 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	183 1/2

Government Paper :–

There has been a firmer feeling in the Government paper market to-day. At opening the ready quotation was 95¼, and the Settlement 95 13/16. In the Bazaar the dealers were buying and without much being done quotations have moved up fully 1/16. Calcutta rates are also slightly better, their market being advised as 95 9/16 ready and 95½ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95 11
1st Settlement...	" 95 14

Bullion :–

There was a fall of 5-16 in the price of Bar silver in London on Tuesday, ready bars closing at 25 3-4 and forward at 25 15-16. New York is advised as 1-2 down at 55 7-8. Locally the market has given way to an even greater extent, quotations closing nearly 1 1-2 per cent. under yesterday's opening rates. Ready bars opened to-day at 65 5-8 but on Bazaar selling the rate further declined to 65 5-16 ex-duty. Forward rates are on the same level as ready. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	65	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement. ...	65	5	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	65	5	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The market is steadier for some descriptions, but there is little change to report in the general tone and position. Settlements and deliveries of January contracts are proceeding quietly. A small business is doing in ready cotton by shippers and mills, with an occasional enquiry for forward, March delivery. The market closes steady at the undermentioned rates :

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	271/2	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	264/5	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	230	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	222	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	218	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	295	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	208	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	193/4	"
F. G. M. G. Bengals ...	186 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	240	Apl.-May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :–

Quiet but steady.

Ready	Rs.	7	14	0
May	"	8	9	0 R. D.

Rapeseed :–

Quiet with hardly anything passing.

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	Rs.	9	6	0
Yellow Guzerat, Apl.-May ...	"	9	12	0

Castorseed :–

Quiet but steady. Moderate business passing.

	Rs.	34	5	0 Ready.
	"	35	3	0 Apl.-May.

Cottonseed :–

Steady.

Rs. 25 2 0

Groundnuts–

Dull, nothing doing.

Rs. 45 2 0

Wheat :–

Quiet but steady.

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 2 6 R. D.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,352½	X	D
India	61	C	D
Indian Specie Bank	52	C	D

Mills :–

David	381¼		
Manockji Petit	3,170		

Miscellaneous :–

Central India Mining	432½		
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,005		
The Bombay Electric Tramway Ordy....	160		
The Bombay Electric Tramway Pref.	150		

RAILWAYS :—

Amritsar-Patti...	109		
Tapti Valley	433		

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m yesterday :—

Cotton	9,947	bales
Wheat	511	cwts
Linseed	389	"
Rapeseed	758	"
Gingeliyseed	6,513	"
Poppyseed	10	"
Groundnuts	994	"
Castorseed	2,211	"
Rice	3,512	"
Myrabollams	8,012	"
Cottonseed	22,962	"
Mowrasseed	412	"
Gram	873	"
Joowar	4,700	"
Maize	140	"

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, JANUARY 15.

The following are the London quotations received by special cablegram through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	0s.	£0 17 0	£0 18 0
Balaghat (Ord)	£0	7s 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 12 6	£0 15 0
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 0 9	£0 0 10
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 1 6	£0 2 3
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	5s. 0d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 10 0	£0 12 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 10 0
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 6 0	£0 8 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 11 3	£1 13 9
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 10 0	£2 15 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 7	£0 0 10
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 1 3	£5 3 9
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	10s.	10s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Mysore Wynaad	£1	10s.	£0 0 7½	£0 0 10½
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 1 3	£1 3 9
Oorsgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 9	£0 10 0
Oorsgum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 11 3	£0 13 0
Road Block	£1	£1	nominal	nominal
Sangli Mines Ld....	£1	18s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
Topaldodi	£1	15s.	£0 1 6	£0 2 6

THE CHINESE YARN MARKET.

HONGKONG.

Messrs. Phirozshah B Petit and Co., writing from Hongkong on Dec. 27, report on the market as follows :—

Our last circular was dated the 13th Instant.

The fortnight has witnessed better prices although actual sales, confined to 2,800 odd bales, have been limited by importers not meeting buyers' ideas of prices. During the first week of the period under review the market ruled steady and, at an advance of dol. 1 per bale, a quantity of 2,000 bales was sold. As dealers evinced an anxiety to purchase upon a steadily falling silver exchange importers stood aloof and their firm attitude in refusing to sell unless at higher values brought about a spurt in quotations which close at an advance of from dol. 3 to dol. 5 per bale. Some Chinese dealers managed to secure small lots of yarn at the appreciated values for delivery after their New Year.

Country orders are entirely absent, and no revival in the stagnant condition of the trade can be looked for until natives in the interior evince more interest.

The slump in silver has brought in its train anxiety to Japanese millowners whose trade with China, their best market, has been very materially curtailed in volume during the past few weeks, while from some mills export to this country fails, for the time being, been entirely suspended.

During the Chistmas holidays on the 25th and 26th December the local market has been entirely closed to the transaction of business.

No. 20s.—A fair business was at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 4 per bale in selected threads only.

No. 16s.—Not much in favour; trifling business was reported in two threads only.

No. 12s.—Selected threads moved freely at an advance of dol. 1 to dols. 3 per bale.

No. 10s.—Sheap rates induced some business in this count.

No. 8s.—Neglected.

No. 6s.—Ruled steady at last mail's quotations.

Market closes firm.

Sales :—190 bales of No. 6s., 975 bales of No. 10s.; 875 bales of No. 12s., 25 bales of No. 16s., and 750 bales of No. 22s., in all about 2,815 bales.

Arrivals :—For steamers "Lightning" (from Calcutta), and "Yetomfu Maru" (from Bombay) of about 2,000 bales.

Unsold Stock :—About 29,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock :—about 28,000 bales.

Exchange :—We quote to-day as follows :—

India	T. T.	Rs.	135½ per cent.
"	Demand	" "	136
London	T. T.	" Sh.	1.61d=1 dol.
"	Demand	" "	1.92d=1 dol.
Shanghai		" Tls.	74½=100 dol.
Silver			24 9/16d. per oz.

SHANGHAI.

The same firm writes from Shanghai on December 21:—

The Indian yarn market has been strong but a little quiet, since we wrote last. A genuine demand for No. 10s. and No. 20s. from Szechoven increased the prices of these counts by 3 taels. But this advance is not sufficient to make up for the loss in Exchange which importers had to sustain during the interval. During the period under report the sales amounted to about 3,320 bales, more than one half of which were made up of No. 20s. If importers has met the ideas of buyers, a greater volume of business would have been the result. But in view of the fact that the prices of cotton and of Japanese yarn were ruling high, and that shipments from Bombay were curtailed, the importers evinced no undue anxiety to accept the terms offered by the Chinese dealers. Some importers were, however, inclined to dispose of certain chops, if an advance of Tls. 4 a bale on the current rates was paid. But the unsettled state of Exchange prevented buyers from entering into any transactions on that basis, as they feared lest any sudden rise in Exchange might upset all their calculations and land them in loss. The demand for No. 12s. has slackened off, since the local yarn of the same count successfully competes with it on account of its low price. No. 16s. were altogether neglected. Clearances were very satisfactory, as most of the purchases were made for immediate use. The market closes strong.

No. 10s. This count was in good request for Szechuen. Tientsin bought a few bales. About 1,300 bales were sold at an advance of Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 per bale on former quotations.

No. 12s. Chinkiang and Kisochow took about 170 bales at an increase of Tl. 1·50 to Tls. 2 a bale.

No. 16s. This count was not in demand.

No. 20s. Szechuen, Tientsin and the River Ports paid most attention to this count; and about 1,850 bales changed hands at an advance of Tls. 3 per bale.

Total sales of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 3,320 bales.

Arrivals of Indian yarn during the fortnight about 8,161 bales.

Estimated unsold stock about 65,000 bales.

Sold but uncleared stock about 26,000 bales.

CLOSING RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On India,	T.T. Rs.	181½	per Tls. 1000
" Hongkong	" Tls.	75½	per dols. 1000
" London	" 2s. 5d.		per Tl.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 15.

The residual cold weather depression at the head of the Bay yesterday has disappeared after giving light rain in Bhamo. The skies have cleared in the north-east of India, cloud decreasing in Upper Burma.

The area of low pressure over Madras and the Deccan still exists, but is less marked to-day, and light rain is reported from Waltair, Hanumkonda, Bangalore and Coimbatore.

The weather continues disturbed in the Persian region but no rain is reported.

In Burma, Bhamo had a light fall of rain, cloud diminished and the skies are clear or only lightly clouded while humidity and temperature are normal.

In the north-east of India, including Orissa, rainfall has ceased and except at a few stations in the eastern districts, the skies have cleared completely. The air is damper than usual in Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and contains average quantity of moisture, but elsewhere the temperature is in defect in the western districts and normal in other parts of the division.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, cloud has extended over the United Provinces, but the skies are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal in the south of the Central Provinces and is moderate to considerable excess in the rest of the Division, while the temperature has risen in parts but is still in general defect.

In the north-west of India the skies are clear and the air damper than usual except in Baluchistan Hills and Upper India while the temperature is in defect in East Punjab, Rajputana and Gujrat and in excess in Kashmir and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula, Bangalore reports ½ an inch of rain, Banukonda and Coimbatore 1/4 and Waltair a light fall. The skies are thickly clouded in South Deccan and the adjacent districts of the Madras Coast and clear or only lightly clouded in the remainder of the Peninsula. Humidity is normal or in excess and the temperature normal in the northern half of the Division and in general excess in the south.

Forecast :—A few falls of rain are possible in the vicinity of the area of low pressure in the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th January was 29·986. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 15TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 15th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is overcast at Delhi and generally free from cloud elsewhere. The quantity of moisture in the air has been in excess of normal. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature was below normal while the minimum was 3° cooler at Rawalpindi and Sirsa and 1° to 3° warmer at Lahore, Ambala and Delhi.

United Provinces.—Skies are overcast or moderately clouded while humidity is generally in excess of normal. Winds are blowing from south-westerly direction at Agra, from westerly or northerly direction at Cawnpore and Allahabad and from north-easterly direction at Mainpuri. Day temperature has been from 7° to 17° cooler than usual while during night temperature was 2° warmer at Mainpuri and 1° to 2° cooler elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the air is considerably damper than usual throughout these districts. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Temperature both during the day and night time has been cooler than usual.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud and the air has been slightly drier than usual at Surat and more or less damp elsewhere. The direction of air movement is northerly at Bhavnagar Para and Surat and generally noth-easterly in most other places. Weather both during day and night had been cooler than usual in most places.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear while humidity is normal at Amraoti, in slight defect at Chanda and Akola and generally in excess elsewhere. Winds are northerly at Nagpur and Raipur while calms and easterly or north-easterly breezes prevail generally elsewhere. Temperature had been in defect of normal throughout the district in the day time and at night.

Konkan.—The sky is clear at Bombay and Ratnagiri and moderately clouded at Karwar and Mormugao. Humidity is in defect of normal at Bombay and generally in excess at the remaining stations. The direction of air movement is or north-easterly south-easterly generally. Maximum temperature had been fairly normal at Ratnagiri but apart from this temperature both during day and night has been cooler than usual.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is heavily overcast or nearly so at Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and Hyderabad and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity has been in defect of normal at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur and generally in excess in other places. Wind was blowing from northerly direction at Bijapur while calms and easterly or north-easterly breezes prevailed elsewhere. Day temperature has been nearly equal to normal at Belgaum and 1° to 8° cooler than usual elsewhere. During night, temperature was 5° to 7° cooler than usual at Malegaon, Poona and Belgaum and 3° to 8° warmer elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Fresh to strong westerly or north-westerly winds are likely to blow along the Konkan Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WHAT is happening to the Calcutta Sunday Press? Here is a sample advertisement :—"Will sell myself for Rs. 5,000 cash down to save the situation. This is a genuine advertisement." "If genuine it is scarcely explicit," says the "Empire." "It seems a new sort of bazaar fish-pond in which you pay your money and haul up the hook trusting to find something on it and not worrying much what it is. If the article to be sold had only given some clue to the "situation" that calls for Rs. 5,000 for its salvation, one might have been more willing to speculate. But in a world where so many give themselves away and others are ready to part for a much smaller price, why risk Rs. 5,000?"

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAWCETT—January 5, at Bahraich, the wife of E. P. Fawcett, C. S., of a daughter.
LAURIE—January 6, at Etawah, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C Laurie, a son.
BEESCH—December 24, at Rangoon, Burma, the wife of W. K. Beesch, 92nd Punjabis, of a son.

DEATHS.

KINAHAN—January 7, at Etawah, after a long and painful illness, Arthur Thomas Kinahan, aged 44 years.
MURPHY—January 1, at Naini Tal, Michael Murphy, Retired List, of sudden failure of the heart.
SIMMONS—January 10, at the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, after a painful illness, Ada—Ida, aged 47 years.

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JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h 22m. High water, 10-9m., 11-17s. Low water, 4-32m.
Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz.
Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p. m.
Bombay Scottish Education Society, annual meeting and prize distribution, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
G. I. P. R. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Amateur Thespian Club's performance, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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—:o:—

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1908.

THE AGITATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE pronouncements of Anglo-Indian officials of position on the treatment of British Indians in South Africa go far to belie the accusation of want of sympathy so often brought against them. For years the responsible mouthpieces of the Government of India, from Lord Curzon downward, have expressed disapproval of the anti Asiatic legislation of the South African colonies and have as far as in them lay adopted the role of champions of that large section of the population of this Peninsula which has emigrated to South Africa. But they could effect little beyond refusing to supply further coolies until the terms of immigration were ended, and no pressure from the Government of India has sufficed to avert the present crisis in the Transvaal. This indeed is not surprising seeing that the Imperial Government itself has failed to obtain the measure of conciliation which we have no doubt at least Mr. Morley and Lord Elgin desire. Self-government having been conceded to the Transvaal the Colonial Office is practically only left with diplomatic weapons, unless it is prepared to apply the curb and face the consequences, either a serious rebuff borne meekly or a recourse to arms. It is clear that the Colony means business, and that being so, no one who remembers the agitation over Lord Elgin's reprieve of the Natal rebels will, if he loves the Empire, counsel resistance from Downing Street. It is, however, possible that diplomatic pressure may still save the situation. Mr. Smuts has said that the registration methods are not intended to be offensive to the dignity or religion of the Asiatics. That is, they are a genuinely precautionary measure without sinister purport. If this be true, if the Transvaal Government does not wish to act offensively to the Indians, then some accommodation might be practicable. On this hypothesis it is only necessary for the authorities to become convinced that they are acting offensively to introduce some modification equally effective and less galling. There are signs that the present agitation and its possible result has come as a surprise to the people of the Colony; if so they may at the eleventh hour consent to extricate themselves from an unpleasant situation through the interposition of the Imperial Government. While we find it difficult to condone the attitude of the Transvaal towards *bona fide* Indian residents of the Colony and feel that the persistence of such an attitude augurs ill for the future solidity of the Empire, we cannot criticise as adversely the general restriction of Asiatic immigration which preceded it. To judge of the reality of the fears which actuated this restriction we have only to examine the present condition of Natal. There immigration long continued unchecked and, when restrictive laws were passed indentured coolies still arrived in large numbers many of them after their term of indenture elapsed—electing to stay on in the Colony as free men practising various trades and professions. The result was that at the last Census the Asiatic population actually outnumbered the European colonists and were steadily monopolising certain callings to the prejudice of the white settlers who were the first in the field. There are now 100,000 Asiatics in Natal and at their present high rate of increase—trusting to the birth-rate alone without further immigration—it is estimated that by 1916 Natal will contain some 216,000 Asiatics, or will outnumber the whites by about two to one. They already own ten thousand acres of land and cultivate fifty thousand, not only in the semi-tropical coast strip but in the uplands so healthy for Europeans; by their lower standard of living they have been able to drive the European small trader almost out of the field; they abound as labourers of all kinds; they have lowered the rate of wages on the railways and as municipal employes, and they are, with increased education, acquiring posts as clerks and book-keepers.

The success of the Indian in South Africa is no doubt a well-earned success; he is laborious, thrifty, and has a reputation for honesty; in fact, the opposition to Asiatic competition is something of a compliment. Still, it remains true that a growing Asiatic element is not in the highest interests of the Colony. So long as this large element exists it is inevitable that the European trader and labourer should find it more and more difficult to compete with the Asiatic without lowering his standard of living—this is an indisputable economic doctrine—and, in fact, descending in the scale of civilisation. Rather than so descend and forego many luxuries which civilisation now regards as necessities he will leave the Colony, as undoubtedly will be the case with many of the 31,000 white children at present in Natal when in due course they are pushed to the wall in search of remunerative employment. The result will be a gradual elimination of white people of lower grades, and the remainder will contract many of the vices of a class which subsists on coloured labour. Were it the case of a Crown Colony in the tropics we could not complain; but Natal is in the main a temperate climate eminently fit for European settlers. That it should become useless as an outlet for the surplus population of Great Britain would be nothing less than a catastrophe. As it loses the strenuous life of a European colony proper it will become of less value to the Empire as an economic asset—there are plenty of figures to prove this—questions of defence will be complicated in view of the large native population in the Colony; and, finally, the increase of Asiatic small traders, labourers and agriculturists places obstacles in the path of native development; more spare land should be kept for the aborigines, who are growing rapidly in numbers. On all these grounds the vast population of Natal is deplorable, and statesmen are justified in deciding that Asiatic labour must, in the case of temperate colonies, be regarded as nothing more than a crutch permissible in the early stages of development—but not beyond. Australia has taken a firm stand upon this burning question. After deliberate experiments in Chinese labour the Australian people concluded that they were in danger of deterioration if they relegated hard labour to other races; still less were they prepared to tolerate unrestricted immigration of an alien population which never blend with themselves and which would inevitably lower the European standard of living by the stress of its competition.

The cogency of this position must appeal to all unprejudiced persons however they may deplore the administrative excesses of the Australian Executive. South Africa, of course, cannot offer the same open field to European settlement because the native element is so large; but that is no argument for complicating the administrative and social system of South Africa still further by the wholesale admission of a third element dissimilar from either. We are the last to discourage Indian emigration, which more and more must be resorted to to relieve the pressure on subsistence in India as the population grows beyond all precedent. But the area of the Empire is so enormous that to deny the Indian South Africa is not to close the gate of emigration against him. Many thousands of British Indians are flourishing to-day in the Fijis, Guiana and the West Indies; and British East Africa offers a magnificent field. It is not then inherent racial hatred which has produced the present strong feeling in South Africa, but the desire of the European colonists to keep open for their own development a part of the world with a congenial climate, and their determination to perpetuate intact, in this distant dominion of the King, a type of civilisation which is acknowledged to be superior to that of Asia. All this explains and excuses the rigid prohibition of Asiatic immigration which has of late years found favour in South Africa, New Zealand and Australia, and it partly explains recent events in Canada and the United States. It is well to set forth these facts at length in order that the hysterical state of mind, now prevalent in South Africa, may be understood. To people who ardently cherish an ideal, just discrimination is difficult, and the Transvaalers do not realise that they have let the pursuit of an ideal become a mania when, not content with prohibiting all further Asiatic immigration, they persecute the existing Asiatic residents, many of them older residents than themselves and amounting only to one per cent. of the total population. The facts of the case are sufficiently well known and, in especial, that the British Indians in the Transvaal were supported by British statesmen for political purposes before the war. Seeing that their position is now worse and not better than before the war and that vested interests are being interfered with, the case of Mr. Gandhi and his fellows is morally and logically a very strong one. The Transvaalers should school their zeal; they should realise that the expulsion of these *bona fide* residents, in view of recorded promises, is impossible and, if so, that the gratuitous annoyance of a determined community is not a proof that the Colony has deserved self-government. At least they should, in the matter of registration, differentiate between the educated and the non-educated Indian; common sense should dictate a distinction between the gentleman and the labourer. To the really great statesman it is never too late to go back, and the interests of the Colony and Empire demand a measure of conciliation as the only alternative to the present state of tension and high feeling. That some way out of the *impasse* will be found, even at the eleventh hour, is our firm belief.

THE TAGORES OF CALCUTTA.

MAHARAJA JOTENDRO Mohun Tagore who died a few days ago in Calcutta belonged to a family which is remarkable in several ways in the annals of Bengal both under indigenous rulers and the English. The family name of Tagore is only a corrupt and Anglicised form of the real name which is 'Thakur' and means 'chief.' This title of Thakur was first conferred on Panchanan, the great-grandfather of the late Jotendro's grandfather, and since his time the family is called by this name of Thakur, anglicised into Tagore. This Panchanan first came into contact with the English with whom he became a favourite and obtained from them the appointment of Amin or Native Collector of Revenue and Settlement of the Twenty-four Parganas. After the battle of Plassey the English erected a new fort at Calcutta on the site of Jayram's property for which he got handsome compensation, from which he built the present house still occupied by his family. He died in 1762 highly respected by his employers and his own people also. His son, Durpa Narayan, served for a time under the French at Chandernagore, and grew very rich through his commercial transactions and bought the wealthy estate of Uttra Para. Gopi Mohun Tagore, his son, also served the French and increased his wealth enormously. So large were his means that he once lost twenty lakhs in opium transactions and was none the poorer for this heavy loss. He assisted in the foundation of the Presidency College, Calcutta. Unlike the other branch of the Tagores he was a rigid and orthodox Hindu, though not superstitious. An instance of this freedom from superstition is afforded by his sitting for his portrait to the famous painter Chinnery, when most of the wealthy nobility declined to do so from the vulgar superstition that death would ensue if a likeness were taken. Chinnery's portrait of Gopi Mohun is preserved in the family house. He left several sons, but two of them distinguished themselves greatly, Proshana Kumar and Haro Kumar, the father of the late Maharaja Jotendro Mohun. Haro Kumar was an eminent Sanskrit scholar. Of his scholarship a pretty story is told that he and his brother resolved to erect a memorial tablet to their father in a temple and for the verses in Sanskrit to be inscribed thereon they offered a prize to be competed for by scholars. Many of the best scholars sent in verses and Hari Kumar also sent his own anonymously and the prize was adjudged to the latter; and great was the surprise of the judges when they came to know of the author of the anonymous Sanskrit verses. He died in 1858, exactly half a century before his son.

Prashana Kumar, the other son of Gopi Mohun and uncle of Jotendro, took an active part in public life and also a large part, in 1851, in founding the well known British India Association, an influential political body which for long was powerful in moderate politics. He was also a Sanskrit scholar and wrote several works on Hindu Law. He was a pleader, and was appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council and also immediately before his death, in August 1867, of the Supreme Legislative Council. He had a son who became a Christian, which was not liked by him; so he disinherited him and appointed his nephews Jotendro and Surendro his heirs. It was Prashana Kumar who founded the famous Tagore Law Lectures which are annually delivered by famous lawyers in Calcutta. The remuneration is a handsome one for each annual course of ten thousand rupees. Some of the best standard books on Indian Law are published in this Tagore Lectures series. From Jayram's other son, Nilmoni, is descended the other branch of Tagores who are equally famous. Nilmoni's grandson was the famous Dwarka Nath Tagore, the patron of Ram Mohun Roy whom he helped to found the Brahmo Samaj, the most beneficent religious movement in modern India, fraught with momentous consequences to the people. His visit to Europe was an event distinguished by his princely munificence. He met Burnouf and the other great Sanskrit scholars of Europe, with whom he discussed the Vedas on which chiefly the Brahmo system is based. He died early at the age of fifty-one, in 1845. His son Devendro Nath was the head of the Brahmo Samaj and befriended and greatly assisted Keshub Chunder Sen, that remarkable Hindu reformer of the latter half of the nineteenth century. He died only recently at the advanced age of 87. His son Satyendro Nath was in the Bombay Civil Service for long and retired about twelve years ago. This is briefly the record of the family under the English for a hundred and sixty years and more. But under the indigenous rulers of Bengal also they were distinguished. The Tagores are descended from Narayen Bhat, one of the five Brahmans who were sent to Bengal from Kanouj in the tenth century at the invitation of Raja Adisur. All of Narayen's descendants were famous as Sanskrit scholars and authors, a distinction which is kept up to the present day.

THE FATHER OF ENGLISH ART.

THE conferment of the C. V. O. upon the nonagenarian painter Mr. Frith, on the occasion of his ninetieth birthday on Thursday, serves to remind us that artists frequently attain notable longevity. Mr. J. C. Hook, who died a few months ago, was nearly ninety, and Mr. Sant is eighty-eight. But none of the well-known Royal Academicians can claim to be the Father of English Art. That honourable title is held by Mr. William Callow, of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, who for seven years was Professor of Water-Colour Painting to the family of King Louis Philippe. Mr. Callow's charming picture "The Leaning Tower of Bologna," painted for John Forster more than sixty years ago, can be seen in that author's national bequest at South Kensington Museum. Mr. Callow at ninety-seven years of age still sends his full quota of work to the exhibitions of the Society of which he is the senior member; and to which he has contributed long and loyal service, as a handsome illuminated address in his quaint house at Great Missenden, Bucks, plainly shows. Some of George Frederick Watts's finest work was done in extreme old age, notably his superb portrait of Walter Crane, and the luminous "Fugue" shewn at the New Gallery in 1904, children gambolling on a sunny cloud. The true elixir of long life is quiet, plodding work and serenity of mind. Successful artists usually have their full quota of these blessings—hence their remarkable longevity. Sydney Cooper nearly cleared his century, painting to the last. Robert Smirke, the Academician, and most distinguished of the early English *genre* painters, reached ninety-four, and H. W. Pickersgill, R. A., portrait painter, 93. Ambrose Poynter, the father of Sir Edward, the present P. R. A., and James Ward, whose, Alderney Bull" runs hard in merit Paul Potters' "The Hague," both attained 90. So did" Thomas Sully, who passed the greater part of his life in the United States. English by birth, the artist is admitted to have painted our late Queen's portrait with noteworthy grace and beauty, excelling other artists in presentment. A replica at the Wallace Gallery was executed at Queen Victoria's command. The late Mr. J. C. Horsley, R. A., attained 86; and Thomas Webster, Sir William Beechey, Charles Cruickshank, and Cousens, the engraver, the same age. James Northcote was eighty-five, and other English artists who died over eighty were John Gilbert, William Linton, the landscapist, W. J. Linton, the engraver, West Cosway, and Sir Martin Archer Shee. So intense was Turner's artistic instinct that when approaching eighty, wrapped in a blanket, he would watch from the top of the house where he lodged in Chelsea the first flush of dawn, and the irradiated mists from the Thames, "gold-tinted, like the peach." French painters must not be forgotten. Largilliere, the famous portrait-painter, died at 87; Claude at 82; and Greuze and Gerome both at 80; Corot was seventy-nine; but the modern French record was that of Robert Fleury, who was born in 1797, and died at Paris in 1891, thus passing away in his 95th year. Fleury's "Charles V at the Monastery of St. Just" is one of the finest modern pictures at Hertford House. Sir Richard Wallace paid forty thousand francs for it. The great painters in Italy and the Low Countries furnish many illustrations of the fact that artists live to a great age. Titian died in harness after entering his hundredth year; and Michael Angelo was toiling terribly when death seized him at 89. Giovanni Bellini also died in his 90th year. It has been said that his "Baccanale" painted only two years before that event, was unsurpassed in "lovely colour and exquisite landscape." Franz Hals reached 86; Lucas Cranach 81, Sassoferrato 80, and Tintoretto 76.

THE balloting in the rooms of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Procter of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co.

FROM the 1st February the South Indian Railway will take over the section of the Madras Railway west of Jalarpet.

A GENERAL reduction of 25 per cent. in the output of the New England cotton mills in January and February is regarded as certain. One hundred and fifty thousand operatives will be affected.

THE total earnings of the Burma Railways for the half year ending the 31st December were Rs. 74,29,829. The total earnings for the corresponding half of 1906 were Rs. 70,29,602, the increase for the half year being Rs. 4,00,234.

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 8th instant:—"The Cicely Rubber Estates Company pays an interim dividend on its Preference and Ordinary shares of 15 per cent., being at the rate of 30 per cent. for the year. The following rubber crops in 1907 are announced:—The Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, 324,144 lbs. The Highlands and Lowlands Para Rubber Company, 193,596 lbs. The P. P. M. (Ceylon) Rubber Estates, 14,600 lbs.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE LAST ROLL-CALL.

APPREHENSION was expressed in some quarters that owing to the existence of disaffection among a certain class of agitators in India, it would be impolitic and inopportune to celebrate the Jubilee of the Indian Mutiny in England. Although an Indian myself, I never shared this view. If this opinion had prevailed, and the aged veterans had not been summoned to their last roll-call on earth, England would have thrown away a splendid opportunity of inspiring and elevating the national sentiment, and would have made a weak and humiliating concession to a feeling of rancorous hatred, confined happily to a limited number yet in India. If the Mutiny had been a legitimate uprising of the Indian peoples as a terrible protest against the oppression and injustice of their British masters, and if they had suffered failure in their endeavour to liberate themselves from their cruelty and rapacity, the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of their ineffectual struggle for independence would have revived in them a bitter memory and overwhelmed them with shame and sorrow. But it was essentially a sepoy revolt, resulting partly from a misunderstanding, and partly from the iniquitous policy of aggression which ruled in those days. The country, as a whole, surveyed in fear and trembling the appalling and sanguinary struggle which they were fated to witness. It was, again, but a portion of the Indian Army that had turned against the British. There were Indian troops and followers who had stood by the side of their British masters with a fidelity, devotion and heroisin which could not be surpassed. They passed through a fiery ordeal, Europeans and Indians alike, an ordeal which, in the end, chastened and purified those who were subjected to it. The episode must produce a thrill, not of vulgar pride or jubilation but of reverence and humility. There are fanatics at the present day who, doubtless, wish that the English had been swept into the sea in '57. But the overwhelming mass who accept the British rule with all its shortcomings as an alien domination, as a blessing, must thank Providence that the revolt was suppressed, and the Empire had entered upon a new phase of life. If the Empire had perished, there would have been no western culture and ideals and consequently there would have been no Extremists in India to-day. Nay, these very men, when they would have seen India without a strong ruler split into rival camps, and accursed with perils and troubles and disorders, might, in the innocence of their heart, have bitterly mourned the loss of the peace and prosperity which the presence and supremacy of England would have ensured to this country. The mutiny, for the heroism and virtues it has inspired, furnishes a glorious page to the history of the world. It was well for the veterans, and better for the nation, that they were called out from their homes, some from the workhouse, to foregather in honour of a pious memory. The sands are fast running out, and a few years hence, they will be no more. The "Daily Telegraph" should be thanked for giving us perhaps the last opportunity of profiting by their presence amongst us.

KIPLING'S VERSES.

No jarring note was struck at the festival. There was not a trace of elation or arrogance or vaunting over the issue of the great struggle. The assemblage was filled with its deeper, loftier, meaning. It was an event sanctified by many sorrows; it was a solemnity which moved and softened the heart. An ode, specially composed by Mr. Rudyard Kipling, was recited on the occasion. I trust I am not captious in my objection to a sentiment expressed in it. He describes the aged warriors as

"The remnant of that desperate host
Which cleansed our East with steel."

"Cleansed our East with steel!" I take the image conveyed in this line as an unwelcome intrusion on the spirit of peace and charity and good-will which was the predominant note of the celebration. They were there to solemnize in joy and sorrow, in humility and reverence, an event which, from the very fullness of its tragedy and pathos, has left no trace of bitterness behind, but has created, instead, a deep sense of thankfulness, and kindliness, and reconciliation. Mr. Kipling inflames the sense of a wide circle of readers by his imperialism. But it is the imperialism of the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal. It smells too much of gunpowders, and is associated too fondly with the clang of arms and the clash of steel. Imperialism in its higher moral aspect is blurred to his view. Thoughtful men, righteous men, will have none of such imperialism.

HINDU SOCIAL REFORM.

There are critics, mostly non-Hindus, who scoff at the slow progress of social reform among the Hindus. They have an imperfect sense of the great, and well-nigh appalling, difficulties under which the reformers have to work. They have to contend with the hide-bound rigidity of caste, and to battle with the ignorance and superstition of their womankind, who form the stronghold of orthodoxy in Hindu society. Education generally, and female education in particular, is already working as a solvent of social abuses. There is no more earnest and genuine reformer than the veteran, Mr. Lalshankar Umiashankar; and if he declares, as he did in his presidential address at the Social Conference held in Surat, that the progress of reform is not discouraging, it is an authoritative statement which I should accept without demur. The progress is not all that might be desired. All who belong to the reform party are not equally earnest and self-sacrificing. It would be absurd to expect a uniform standard of excellence in any large body, of men bound together by a certain aim. There are reformers who have quailed before their caste at the approach of the hour of personal trial, and succumbed ingloriously to its influence. But I must not, therefore, deride the movement or belittle the result. Social reformers, even lip reformers, are creating a body of opinion which is increasing in strength and volume from year to year; and the most gratifying feature of their work is that it is having its effect, here and there, upon the citadel of caste itself. We are told that the Kathiawar Kunbis have themselves sought for legislation to regulate the marriageable age of their boys and girls, and to control the marriage expenditure The Brahmins of Okhamandal have applied for a law penalizing the sale of girls in marriage, and the payment of exorbitant sums in the name of dowry. The Banyas of Sinore have actually applied for a more drastic law for making the remarriage of widows compulsory! They are suffering from a paucity of eligible girls; plague and famine have aggravated the scarcity; and they would rather wed young widows than continue in enforced celibacy. There are many castes in which the boys preponderate over the girls, and if they were to remove the prohibition in respect to the marriage of widows, they would effect a happy solution of the difficulty now encountered by them. I am very glad to note that the Lad Banyas and the Amavia Brahmins of Surat no longer regard the re-marriage of widows with disfavour. Again, in regard to foreign travel the severity of caste is being gradually relaxed. The Nagar Brahmins and the Vaishya Mahajans of Surat have adopted a very reasonable attitude on this vexed question. These are some of the tangible results of social reform which are certainly not to be despised. The movement is thus bound to gather strength as it goes. There is much to commend in the desire on the part of reformers to work on the line of least resistance, provided they do not use this formula as a cloak for timidity and indifference. They want to carry the castes with them, and we have seen that they have been fairly successful in their efforts. If their work were better organized and more sustained, the result would, of course, be more marked.

THAT SHOE.

Who flung the shoe? That is the momentous question of the hour, hotly debated in a section of the Indian press. From all reliable accounts, it came from the quarter occupied by the Extreme Left and a prominent Extremist is credited with the deed. There is no question that it was a Deccani shoe, and Deccanis under their redoubtable leader have signalised themselves, in company with Nagpuris, by their rowdyism in the Congress pandal. The shoe has been carefully preserved by an opposition leader as a melancholy token of reward for his lifelong labours on behalf of his country. The denial of the Tilakites that the outrage was perpetrated by one of them is grossly improbable, on the face of it. It is suggested that the missile might have been aimed at Mr. Tilak, who was standing on the platform breathing defiance to the ghair, but that it had hit the wrong party. It is again suggested that the incident was a part of the diabolical plan of the Moderates to discredit Mr. Tilak and his mob of followers. In plain words, they are gratuitously accused of a foul and base conspiracy. Mr. Tilak's organ, "Kesari," writes at portentous length to prove that "two and two is five," that is, to demonstrate that Mr. Tilak had all throughout been for peace and conciliation, but that his opponents were bent upon breaking with him and wrecking the Congress, leading the public to believe it was his doing. He charges Sir Pherozeshah Mehta with being the head and front of the offending. He declares that the arrogance and obstinacy of "the Aurangzebe of Bombay" was solely responsible for the catastrophe. There is not a little of evidence to support this charge, while the evidence on the other side is overwhelming. To do a grievous wrong to a party and then to complain that it was that party that had done the wrong, is the very climax of imprudence. The rupture has drawn all Indians, barring the senseless, closer to Sir Pherozeshah and other trusted leaders. So far from doing anything to break up the Congress, he had striven hard to bring about a compromise, and was prepared, I believe, to make substantial concessions for the sake of peace and unity. But as Dr. Ghose has observed, since the split was inevitable, it is better that it has come now than that it should occur later. It would have been still better, I think, if it had come last year, before the sop to appease the irreconcileables was thrown to it. The country has great confidence in the judgment and good sense of Sir Pherozeshah, and, under the guidance of Moderate leaders like him, I hope the Congress will become an important factor in the councils of the State, and there will be a greater disposition on the part of Government to listen to its voice.

THE GRAIN DUTY.

Mr. Wacha has marshalled the arguments in favour of the abolition of the town duty on grain with his wonted force and ability. The benefit to the poor may be infinitesimal. It may not prove so appreciable as the abolitionists believe. But the duty on a necessary of life is objectionable in principle, and it is best that it should be removed. The Municipality with its fat surplus can afford to do without it, and it need not be reimposed in future, unless all other resources have been exhausted. The Corporation has reduced, within the space of a few years, the house tax from 12 to the irreducible statutory minimum of 8 per cent., and if it will decide to retain the town duty on grain, it will lend colour to the popular belief that it is not very solicitous for any interest so much as it is for the landlord interest. Landlordism is a powerful element in the Corporation, but the sense of equity and fairness is, I believe, equally strong among the members, and now that it is going to be put to the proof they are likely to come well out of the trial. Let us work up to the ideal of the free breakfast table. It is a grand sentiment,—and something more.

DION.

BOMBAY CUSTOMS STRINGENCY.

The Mysterious Circular.

THERE seems to be considerable obscurity in the matter of a Circular alleged to have been issued by the Bombay Customs regarding the working of the Merchandise Marks Act. Recently we published the following:

"With reference to communications which have lately appeared in the Press regarding a Circular said to have been issued by the Bombay Customs House with reference to infringement of the Merchandise Marks Act by traders up-country, we are authorised by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to state that no Circular of the kind mentioned has been promulgated in Bombay under the authority of the Collector of Customs, who, we are further given to understand, has no intention of proposing or sanctioning any alteration in the present form of procedure. The Committee of the Chamber moreover do not propose to make any representation to Government with the object of modifying the present provisions of the Act."

The report of the meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce held on December 3 contained the following which we extract from the official Government paper the "Indian Trade Journal":—

Read the following draft letter regarding the Merchandise Marks Act to the Chambers of Commerce in India:—

"The attention of my Committee has been drawn to the following Circular which has recently been issued from the Bombay Custom House in connection with the working of the Merchandise Marks Act:—

CIRCULAR.

"I think it necessary that you should impress upon those Banks and Merchants, for whom you act as clearing and forwarding agents, the importance of strict adherence to the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act. This Act has now been in force for a considerable number of years and should be thoroughly well known by this time to all importers. Nevertheless the number of infringements of this Act appears to be multiplying and very little attempt seems to be made by importers to see that its provisions are properly observed by their manufacturers and shippers. By far the greater portion of these infringements are of a comparatively innocuous character and owe their origin rather to carelessness and laxity than to any deliberate attempt to violate the Act or defraud the Government revenue. It has therefore been the practice at this Custom House to impose in many cases merely nominal penalties which are in proper ratio to the heinousness of the offence. It appears however that these penalties do not have the desired effect of causing any improvement and it seems necessary to resort to more stringent measures. I have therefore decided to impose severe penalties in future for all infringements of this Act and I shall thank you to do your utmost to make this known to your up-country constituents. I propose to institute this measure from the 1st January, 1908."

"The Act was introduced with the special object of preventing frauds, and merchants have co-operated loyally with it as will be seen from the fact that now the greater portion of the infringements are of a comparatively innocuous character. The infringements, the Circular points out, owe their origin rather to carelessness and laxity than to any deliberate attempt to violate the Act or to defraud the Government revenue. My Committee have no sympathy with the carelessnes and laxity which is deliberate, but I am to submit that it is to be remembered that India draws its supplies from different countries in many of which English is imperfectly understood, and it is not to be wondered at that the intricate provisions of the Act are not always complied with. Even in England it is not always possible to maintain in the warehouses and making-up rooms the high order of intelligence that is necessary to prevent mistakes or overlooks of the provisions of the Act.

"The Act undoubtedly fulfils its object in preventing frauds, but my Committee are of opinion that it is encumbered with provisions which, while they accomplish nothing useful, impose on the Customs authorities work that is of no practical value and cause inconvenience and loss to merchants and generally hamper trade.

"My Committee are therefore of opinion that the Act should be revised in the light of the experience of the Customs authorities and of merchants with a view to the simplification of its provisions and to the narrowing of them down to what is deemed necessary for the prevention of fraud.

"I am therefore directed to ask the favour of an expression of opinion from your Committee on the expediency of a joint representation being made from the Chambers of Commerce to Government on the subject,

"Resolution.—The draft letter is approved and the Secretary is directed to address copies of same to the Chambers of Commerce, Bengal, Bombay, Karachi, Upper India, Madras and Rangoon."

We presume the Punjab Chamber of Commerce is sufficiently acquainted with the conduct of public business to take no cognisance of a communication which shows the least sign of not being what it purports to be and therefore the Circular, if not official must have borne every semblance of being so. In view of the fact that the Collector of Customs "has no intention of proposing or sanctioning any alteration in the present form of procedure" it would be interesting for all concerned to learn whence the Circular really originated.

THE TROUBLE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

IMPORTANT LEADERS ARRESTED.

Many Expulsion Orders.

TREATMENT OF PARSIS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A Despatch from Johannesburg states that the Chairman and Treasurer of the British Indian Association, the Chairman and Secretary of the Islamic Society, some prominent Indian merchants and the leaders of the Chinese Association have all been arrested.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

News from Pretoria states that ten Indians and eight Chinese have been ordered to be expelled for picketing.

One Indian, failing to comply with the order for expulsion, has been sentenced to three months' hard labour.

A Johannesburg telegram states that the Chairman of the Chinese Association has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for failing to comply with an expulsion order.

Thirty-two Indians have been ordered to be expelled.

A Parsee, who claimed that the Boers treated Parsees similarly to Europeans, was remanded.

THE FUTURE OF CEYLON.

Lecture by Sir H. Blake.

SOME INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

NECESSITY FOR MORE LABOUR

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Sir Henry Blake gave a lecture this afternoon before the Colonial Institute on "Ceylon of To-day."

He said that he saw no reason why extensive plantations of rubber should not be made in the dry regions of the Island where irrigation was available.

With reference to the demand for railway extensions, he questioned whether they could now be constructed at anything like the price estimated two years ago.

The labour supply must largely be increased with European Superintendents and Managers.

In the competition for labour, Ceylon had a great advantage of position, but it was of cardinal importance that coolies should be attracted.

Sir Henry Blake dwelt on the success of the natives in the professions and commerce, and urged the importance of educating the rising generation and the need for improving the present system of agriculture.

He said that he was opposed to a Government loan to the Banks.

He regarded the Agricultural Society most hopefully and said that he thought the claims for additional representation on the Legislative and Executive Councils were reasonable.

He denied that the Colony had made a bad bargain in the Pearl Fisheries.

TURKEY AND PERSIA.

Khurdish Outrage at Sujbulak.

TREASURY ROBBED.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Russian and German Despatches from Teheran state that Prince Firman Firma reports that Turkish Khurds have surrounded him near Sujbulak and captured the Treasury of thirty thousand pounds and a large number of rifles.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

A Despatch from Teheran states that the police there have captured two of the murderers of the influential banker, whose murder caused all the Zoroastrians to strike work.

THEATRE FIRE IN AMERICA.

Terrible List of Victims

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The latest accounts of the fire at Boyertown state that 150 are dead and 75 injured.

The hall was crowded to witness a performance for Sunday School children, and in five minutes the auditorium was a furnace.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

One hundred and sixty-seven bodies have so far been recovered from the Boyertown theatre fire.

GERMANY AND MOROCCO

A Questionable Suggestion.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

A Section of the German Press declares that the new situation in Morocco gives Germany a great opportunity, and she should recognize Mulai Hafid as Sultan.

SKATING ACCIDENT IN PARIS.

Rescuers Drowned.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

A sad accident is reported from Paris, where a boy fell through the ice on a lake in the Bois de Boulogne. The skaters rushed to help him and thirty were immersed, two being drowned.

THE IRISH JEWEL ROBBERY.

Sir A. Vicars Declines to give Evidence.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Dublin Commissioners in the Jewel robbery enquiry have written to Sir Arthur Vicars that they are ready to hear him and his witnesses publicly.

Sir Arthur Vicars' solicitors, on his behalf, have declined.

GERMANY'S MONETARY POSITION.

Silver Wall Round the Stock of Gold Proposed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

In a debate in the Reichstag on the German Monetary position, Count Kanitz urged that every effort should be made to erect a wall of silver around Germany's stock of gold.

The Government replied that, while the present gold system must be maintained unimpaired, enquiries had been instituted which would result in the revision of the Coinage Law, increasing the circulation of silver in accordance with the needs of the growing population.

The Government were also considering the increase of the amount of silver which could be received as legal tender.

THE VETERANS' FUND.

Generous Contributions.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Generous subscriptions are reaching the Crimean and Mutiny Veterans' Fund.

ANNEXATION OF CONGO.

Determined Belgian Policy.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

Despatches from Brussels state that the new premier M. Shollaert, in a statement in the Chamber, declared that the Government were determined to adhere to the annexation of the Congo, while admitting that modification of the Cession Treaty, made public in December, might be expedient.

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC.

4 Per Cent. Debentures Issued.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have issued one million sterling of four per cent. debentures at 94.

UNITED STATES PURCHASE OF SILVER.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Washington Treasury has purchased 200,000 ounces of silver at 56·747 cents per ounce.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

The Third Test match.

LONDON, JANUARY 15.

In the third Test Match at Adelaide, the Australians completed their second innings for 506. Of this total Hill was responsible for 160 and Hartigan for 116.

The English team in their second innings have made 139 runs for five wickets.

The heat was fearful, the temperature reaching 110 in the shade.

BRITISH FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

New Offices Opened in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 15.

H. E. the Governor laid the foundation stone yesterday of the new offices of the Madras Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society in the Memorial Hall compound. In doing so Sir Arthur Lawley made a speech in the course of which he referred to the splendid work done by the Bible Society. In connection with the work done by the Madras Auxiliary His Excellency paid a tribute of praise to the excellent work done by the Rev. S. W. Organe, who for so many years was Secretary, to whom much of the success of the local Society was due. He hoped the mantle of the father had fallen on the son the Rev. W. E. H. Organe, the present Secretary.

RELIEF MEASURES IN DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 15.

The leading representatives of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities have been officially consulted regarding the devising of special measures for the relief of the poor consequent on the prevailing local famine conditions, considerable distress being apparent in the city.

Red wheat now retails at seven and a half seers, the recent rainfall having only varied the market rate from seven and a quarter seers per rupee. Subscriptions were donated as nucleus of local Famine Relief Fund, Rai Bahadur Sheo Perssaad, heading the list. Representatives of the Mahomedan community are generously supporting the movement.

A representative Committee, including Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hazikul Mulk, with Rev. S. S Thomas of the Baptish Mission as Honorary Secretary, were appointed to draw up definite proposals for relief measures.

A public meeting is to be held in the Delhi Town Hall on Sunday next.

The skies locally still threaten heavy rain. Other districts of the Delhi Division received rainfall varying from one to one and three quarter inches except Rohtak which received half an inch only.

GARDEN PARTY AT DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 15.

Hindu and Mahomedan Raises of Delhi under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Sir Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, K. C. I. E., Chief of Loharu, gave a garden party at Roshanara Gardens yesterday to the Commissioner and local representatives of Government in honour of Hakim Ajmal Khan on whom the Government has conferred the title of Hazik-ul-Mulk. A number of distinguished representatives of both the communities were present. Congratulatory poetic addresses were read to Hakim Ajmal Khan on behalf of each.

His Highness acted as an excellent host.

BENGAL CROP RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The Bengal Crop Returns for the past week show that the prospects of the Rabi have been greatly improved by the recent rain which averaged an inch over most of the Lower Bengal and South Behar districts, North Behar receiving somewhat less.

CHARGE OF SHOOTING A POLICE SERGEANT.

Strange Career of a Punjabi Christian.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 15.

At to-day's Criminal Sessions a Punjabi Christian convert, named S. Capur, was tried before Sir Charles Fox and a Jury for attempting to murder Sergeant Whistledine, of the Rangoon Mounted Police Force, by firing at his head with a revolver on the night of the 14th of December.

The case for the prosecution showed that the European Sergeant received orders from his Inspector to arrest the accused as it was alleged he had threatened to shoot two well known citizens of ill-repute. The Sergeant disguised himself in plain clothes and, finding the accused seated outside a gambling-den, told him to accompany him to another part of the town where a European was waiting to see him. On the way the accused asked the Sergeant twice to have a drink which the latter declined. On getting near to a Police Station accused drew a revolver and is alleged to have fired it at the Sergeant's head but missed it, when the Sergeant seized the revolver gripped the accused by the throat and flung him to the ground by tripping him up, disarmed him and then took him to the Police Station and locked him up.

The accused was undefended and cross-examined witnesses for the prosecution with intelligence and ability. His line of cross-examination was directed to himself that he had only recently arrived from San Fransisco via Japan, Hongkong and Singapore. On arrival in Rangoon he had applied to the Accountant-General for employment and other places as well and succeeded in obtaining a contract to do work for a firm up-country. He was a man of substance as he had a banking account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, but was unable to proceed up-country to take up his appointment through sudden illness. While walking through the town, in the native part of the city abounding with gambling dens, he was attracted by the music of a gramophone and stepped into one of the dens where he was tempted to gamble and lost Rs. 5,300 in fourteen days by the cheating methods of the game-keepers who used loaded dice and thus fleeced their victims. Being a stranger in the city and having drawn his last deposit from the Bank of Rs. 500 and lost it in gambling and by having been cheated of it he asked for a refund of his losses and threatened to inform the police if he did not receive it. He was offered Rs. 500 by the partners of the gambling den, but refused to accept it. He made the threat that he would shoot the two principal shareholders. Police were then informed. He was shadowed and dogged and while being hauled to the guard complained of having been brutally assaulted and abused by the European Sergeant and as the latter steadfastly declined to disclose his designation he took him to be a member of the gambling class and fired the revolver straight up in the air, not with any homicidal intentions, but merely to attract the attention of the Public in order to protect himself from being robbed and further assaulted. The case has created a great sensation and the trial is expected to be completed to morrow.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Business at Friday's Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

The business announced to-day for next Friday's Meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor General comprises:—

The reference, on the motion of Sir Harvey Adamson, of the Coroners Act and Prisoners Act Amendment Bill, to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Messrs. Richards, Gokhale, Apear and Drew and Sir Harvey Adamson.

The reference, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Richards, of the Civil Procedure Code Bill to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon. Munshi Madho Lal, Mr Sim, Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, Mr. Ismay, Maung Bah Too and Mr. Richards; and the passing, on the motion of Sir Harvey Adamson, of the Trusts and Trustees Bill.

PROSECUTION UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT.

Persistent Default to File Balance Sheet.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JANUARY 15.

Lala Mathu Mall, Lala Umrao Singh, Bankers, Lala Janki Das, Medical Practitioner, each of Delhi, and Lala Lakhmind Chand, Jeweller, of Jeypore, Directors of the Indraprastha Trading Company of Delhi, registered on 30th October, 1899, and trading in lametta or German gold and silver wire are being prosecuted by the Crown under Section 74 of the Companies Act for not duly filing a Balance Sheet of the Company to April 1906 *i.e.* within twelve months of that immediately preceding. The case for the Crown closed to-day. Evidence for the defence is to be heard on 22nd instant.

SITUATION IN MYMENSINGH.

Alarmist Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

Alarmist reports continue to appear in the local papers here regarding the situation in Mymensingh

TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Braunfeld Charged in Howrah.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 15.

J. Braunfeld was charged in the Howrah District Magistrate's Court yesterday with train robbery and the case was adjourned to the 24th instant.

THE DAYAL RAID.

More Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, JANUARY 15.

A correspondent gives the following details of the recent raid at Dayal, nine miles beyond Dera Ismail Khan—Directly the Civil Officer sent word and asked for assistance the Military authorities turned out 100 Sabres at 11 p.m. and although it was useless attempting to follow up in the dark, the Cavalry rode out twenty miles and got into good position for scouring the country at day-break. But the odds are always 100 to one on raiders in broken and desert country unless they are hampered by cattle. As to stopping passes on the border, which some wiseacres have suggested, it is possible to do that with a pass every couple of miles or so. In any case raiders make off by the hills.

The recent raid is ascribed to Mahsuds of course: but there is no certainty.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16.

Privilege leave of absence, from the 2nd to the 22nd instant, granted to Captain A. C. Pratt, 2nd Royal Scots, is cancelled.

Under instructions from P. M. O., India, the following transfer is ordered:—1st Class Assistant Surgeon P. H. Rodrigues, I.S.M.D., from Colaba, to Nowshera.

SOCIETY OF ST. JOHN.

Annual Meeting and Concert.

A Conversazione and a Concert were held in the Bombay Town Hall last evening in aid of the funds of the Society of St. John the Evangelist. The concert was arranged by Mr. Edgar Faulkner who was supported by the following ladies and gentlemen: Miss Clara Procter, Miss Dixon, Mrs. Coury, Mrs. Macbeth, Miss Gwendolin Heathcote and Mr G. F. Hill.

The function was largely attended and before the concert was commenced a meeting of the Society was held, Mr. H. R. Greaves presiding.

In opening the proceedings the Chairman said that he was greatly satisfied with the large attendance that afternoon and he was sure the fact was most gratifying to all members of the Society, as it was a proof that their work had been appreciated. He did not think a speech was expected from him, but he would just like to allude briefly to the work of this branch of the Missionary Association. It was founded some thirty-five years ago at the invitation of the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Calcutta, and had worked under five Bishops, amongst whom were Bishops Mylne, McArthur and Pym. Three Mission churches had been built under its auspices. There were now fifty Sisters of Mercy connected with All Saints and Wantage, and five priests, of whom one—Father Nicholson—was well known to them all and loved by all. Before calling upon him to briefly address the meeting on the work of the past year he would like to make an urgent appeal for further and larger contributions to this Mission. He felt sure they would agree with him that the money was wanted and would be well spent.

Rev. Father Nicholson in submitting a statement of work done by the Society during the past year said that they had in their Mission from the first kept before them the ideal of setting before their Christians a dignified worship, specially in connection with the service of the Holy Evangelist. Their ideal of worship had received the sanction of former bishops and were acceptable to their congregations. The last year had been, for the first time, one of great stress for all working in their Missions, on account of the action of the Bishop towards the Society of St. John the Evangelist. The subject was a painful one which he would gladly, had it been possible, have not alluded to in the report, but all departments of work had been more or less affected by it. This anxious time had been marked by a great spirit of unanimity throughout the Mission and they had been much helped by the numerous expressions of sympathy with them from many parts of the world. The Society in England recognising the gravity of the crisis their Indian Missions were passing through, had sent to their aid Father Fuller whose presence in India at that time was a great source of strength to them. He was to plead their cause before the Metropolitan. Father Nicholson then proceeded to deal with the work of evangelisation that had been carried on by the Mission during the past year, and praised the service rendered to it by Father Langmore. He next referred to the industries started by the Mission and their development during the past year. Among them the seed and bead industry was now nearly, if not quite, self-supporting. It gave employment to quite a number of Christians. Recently the boot and shoe industry was started, and Mr. Odeh had worked very hard to place it on a satisfactory footing. These industries were an important part of the Mission work. Medical work had been maintained in all its accustomed efficiency and carried on with benefit to a large numbers of patients at Umarkhadi. In this connection Dr. Bradley rendered most valuable assistance. Her school was also in a most flourishing condition with 300 scholars on the roll. The High School had a Matriculation class with some 20 students in it. One of the unfortunate results of their present relations with the Bishop had been his threat to cause the S. P. C. K. to withhold their grant from Dr. Bradley's medical work. They were also debarred from participating in any of the diocesan funds, and probably for the same cause, for the first time for many years the Bombay Mission of their Society had received no collection from the Cathedral.

The visitors, before attending the concert, inspected the needle work and the specimens of the Mission industrial work displayed at various stalls in the Hall.

THE GOVERNOR AT THE REFORMATORY.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Captain Drummond, A. D. C., paid a visit to the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution yesterday evening at 5-30. The Chairman, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, and the members of the Managing Committee, Messrs. N. W. Kemp, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban C. I. E., M. Inst. C. E., N. V. Mandlik, P. M. Moses and J. E. Sassoon and Sir Harkisandas Narotamdass Kt. received His Excellency. Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Barry, I. M. S., Presidency Surgeon, Third District, was also present. After the Chairman had introduced to His Excellency the Secretary (Mr. K. R. Jayaker) and the Superintendent (Mr. J. Thompson), His Excellency inspected all the boys (227), the workshops, dispensary, dormitories etc., and the work turned out by the boys, and the food. He also witnessed a gymnastic performance by a squad of the boys and was much pleased with their agility. His Excellency took great interest in the training and general management, and made inquiries about the training of the boys, and made the following note in the Visitor's Book: "It has given me the gratest pleasure to inspect this Institution. The work it is doing in training the boys and fitting them to become good and useful citizens deserves all encouragement, and I most heartily wish it success."

The following donations received towards the cost of removing the Institution to Matunga were also reported to His Excellency:—Mrs. S. D. Sassoon Rs 100, Mr. J. E Sassoon Rs 10,000, Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart., Rs. 4,500, Mr. Arthur Sassoon 4,500, Mr. Frederick Sassoon Rs. 1,000, Mr. Edward E. Sassoon Rs. 500, Mr. Meyer E. Sassoon Rs. 500, Messrs. Jaganath and Purenmal Gulji Singhani Rs. 4,000.—Total Rs. 25,100.

The Governor departed amongst the cheers of the boys who were delighted to have a chance of seeing the Governor.

GRUESOME DEATH.

Girl Torn to Pieces by an Elephant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 15.

Particulars are just to hand from Hyderabad City of the terrible death of a young woman aged sixteen and married only a few days.

At the entrance to the City are standing places for elephants belonging to His Highness the Nizam. It appears that the victim and her companion went near the elephants when they were being fed with sugarcane and proceeded to gather pieces from the ground. One of the elephants caught one girl by the hair of her head but she managed to tear herself away barely with life, in the case of the other girl he encircled the body with his trunk hurling her into the air three times. Finally, he placed his foot on her body and tore her into pieces with his trunk and ate portions of the body.

This makes, it appears, the elephant's sixth victim. He was used by the Nizam for tiger hunting and probably will be destroyed.

The following telegram was despatched on Tuesday last by H. E. Sir Henry McCallum, Governor of Ceylon to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"Kindly transmit following message to Sir Arthur Havelock:—'Ceylon deeply sympathises with you in your bereavement.'"

Mr. E. Hawkins, the Manager of the Ceylon Labour Recruiting Agency, which has just been started with headquarters at Trichinopoly, left Ceylon for India on Thursday with orders for 2,000 coolies, says the "Times of Ceylon." These are for twelve different estates in the Kelani Valley and Kegalle Districts.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

KING'S PANTOMIME.

Drury Lane.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

It is pleasant to be able to congratulate the Drury Lane management on a pantomime which will not merely dazzle, bewilder and weary the young folks but will amuse and delight them. One has no hesitation in calling "The Babes in the Wood" the best pantomime we have seen at Drury Lane for years. It may not be the best spectacularly, though it is gorgeous enough and expensive enough to satisfy the veriest gluttons for glitter. Its merit lies in its excellent comic business and in the fact that the scenes are not absolutely incoherent but are linked by a fairly comprehensible, if not absolutely lucid story.

In the old days the pantomime would have been called "The Babes in the Wood, "or" Harlequin in Robin Hood "and the" Old Woman who lived in the Shoe." These three legends are interwoven with tolerable plausibility—as plausibility goes in fairyland. The Wicked Baron, who finds a rubicund and rather benevolent representative in Mr. Lennox Pawle, has married a lady from Scotland, impersonated by Mr Neil Kenyon. Their fortunes are at a very low ebb, and their attempt to retrieve them by starting a Limerick competition and awarding themselves the first and second prizes has not been altogether successful. At this juncture a letter arrives advising them of the death of the Baron's brother, who has left his orphan children, Reggie and Cissy, with their immense fortune, to the Baron's guardianship. They presently arrive in a governess's cart, with their fortune in bags of bullion. Reggie is played by Mr. Walter Passmore, Cissie, by Miss Marie George, and their French governess finds an anstere and impressive representative in the person of Mr. Harry Fragson.

The next scene takes place beside a mill on the outskirts of Sherwood Forest. Here we are introduced to Robin Hood (Miss Agnes Fraser) and his Merry Men; to Maid Marian (Miss Madge Vincent) and to Robin's wicked brother, the Lord Hugo, (Miss Meredith Meredro), who is trying to oust him from his rightful heritage, the Earldom of Huntington. One of the successes of this scene is an exceedingly comic duet between Mademoiselle (Mr. Fragson) and Grist the Miller (Mr. Johnny Danvers) It is entitled "Listen to me, do!" and the French air to which it goes is certain to become very popular. Robin Hood, too, has an agreeable song, "Keep a-whistling," and the finale to the scene, composed by Mr. J. M. Glover, is very effective, both musically and from a picturesque point of view.

The scenery, the work of Messrs. E. McCleery, Henry Emden, Harry Brooke and Bruce Smith, is of the best pantommic type, Mr. McCleery is particularly to be congratulated on the landscape with the old mill, where the Harvest Home takes place, and Mr. Brooke upon his series of scenes in the Giant Forest. Mr. J. H. Glover, too, has been particularly well-inspired both in the selection and in the composition so that altogether there can be little doubt that "The Babes in the Wood" will rank among Mr. Arthur Collin's chief successes.

A typical holiday audience hailed Mr. Arthur Collin's latest "annual" with uproarious enthusiasm. The house was crowded—inconveniently so, indeed, for the row of seats are so close together that it is a matter of some difficulty to get either into or out of one's place. It would have taken a good deal more than this, however, to spoil the good humour of the audience. Time was when Boxing Night at Drury Lane was marred by disturbances in the gallery, at all events during the opening scenes of the pantomime, but the "gods" have mended their manners since then. Mr. Walter Passmore and Miss Marie George as the two too-knowing "babes," with their ingenious comic business and their clever songs and dances, were prime favourites Miss Agnes Fraser, too, who had undertaken the part of Robin Hood at short notice, owing to the indisposition of Miss Queenie Leighton, and who acted and sang with much refinement had a specially flattering welcome on her first appearance and proved particularly successful.

THE ADELPHI.

Mr. Robert Arthur's production of "Aladdin" at the Adelphi Theatre was something of a surprise to people whose memory of pantomime goes back a few years.

There were a good many critics at the matinee who came without prejudice, this being their first appearance in any theatre. Because it is surprising to find an old pantomime story inspired by a really fresh spirit, and worked out with an original imagination, not relying entirely upon old situations and old gags and the same old "business."

Perhaps some people were disappointed because there are many who like old familiar things, even when they are jokes. And it must be confessed that in getting originality the authors lost a good deal of the classical tale as first told in "The Arabian Nights" As "Mrs. Twankey" said in an aside "Aladdin will go out of the show altogether if we don't look out." We got other things, however, in exchange. There were, for instance, Mr. Malcolm Scott, as the Widow Twankey herself, and Happy Fanny Fields as Gretchen. We could spare a good deal to get these two. They were in fact, irresistible, and the house was never quite consoled when they were not on the boards.

Happy Fanny Fields was as happy as ever. Clattering in her sabots, bubbling with mirth, shaking her two long plaits with laughter which infected the audience with its deliciously natural enjoyment, telling amusing adventures with German bandmasters and Scotch soldier boys, and Schultz, the German lover who ate pig and pudding not wisely but too well, gossiping at the washtub with Widow Twankey, and rippling the merriest patter with the leader of the orchestra over the footlights she had the happiest time with herself, and made the best of friends with every soul in the great audience.

Mr. Malcolm Scott, too, enjoyed himself vastly. He has, in his fantastic widow's garb, a grim and sardonic humour quite different in its spirit from other whimsical widows of pantomime who follow the tradition of Dan Leno. He has a didactic genius, and his "Lesson in Geography" will not be forgotten soon by the schoolboys in the house or by older boys who saw the satire of his political allusions. His duet over the washtub with Happy Fanny Fields was a delightful study in contrasts.

HONEYLAND.

At the London Hippodrome was produced a new Christmas spectacle entitled "Honeyland". The Hippodrome has long since earned for itself an enviable reputation for splendour and originality in its productions, but in the presentment of their last Christmas novelty the management may be said to have surpassed all previous efforts in this direction.

In "Honeyland" are all the ingredients that most especially appeal to children—poetry, mystery, fun, and frolic. "Honeyland" is comprised of a number of nursery rhymes. It is full of the spirit that animates the hopes and fears and joys of nursery land.

The Queen of "Honeyland" being exceedingly fond of sport, ventures into the forest, and there encounters the evil spirit. He endeavours to make her a prisoner, but Prince Charming comes to the rescue. Meanwhile Princess Fair One is asleep, and can only be awakened by a kiss. And so the story continues until this fairy picture concludes with a marvellous spectacle that practically defies description. A number of queen bees dive into a great lake of water, and emerge, after ten minutes' immersion, apparently without a spot of water on their costumes. "Honeyland" is an ideal entertainment for children.

Miss Lelia Rose scored a great success as a vivacious comedienne, and Mr. Jack Boston showed that he has not forgotten any of that peculiar individual comicality which we have learnt to associate with the Two Bostons. Mr. Boston is clever and original, and a remarkable dancer. He carried "Honeyland" to a conspicuous success last night.

MR. EUGENE STRATTON.

There was a very effusive welcome for Mr. Eugene Stratton when, after an absence of nearly five years, he reappeared at the Oxford this week. In addition to some of his well remembered successes such as "I may be crazy," Mr. Stratton is singing a new number entitled "My Cute Maluma Gal," which has all the melodious charm of Mr. Leslie Stuart's other compositions with which the name of Eugene Stratton is associated. There are some old-timers in the Oxford bill this week (James Fawn, Arthur Roberts and the Craggs), and it is a tribute to them that their popularity remains undimmed. Much of the new "talent" of the present will not last a quarter of the distance.

MR. TREE.

Mr Tree has been to Paris to see "L'Affaire des Poissons," not, one imagines, as a purely disinterested member of an audience, but with a view to business. So far, it is not possible to say whether we shall see Sardou's latest work at His Majesty's, because upon that score Mr Tree has not yet made any pronouncement, but it may be interesting to English playgoers to learn that there is among French critics a tendency to believe that "L'Affaire" will not, after all, turn out to be an abiding success. As to that, however, time alone will show.

Meanwhile, preparations are afoot at His Majesty's for the London production of "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," which is due on the evening of next Saturday week. It will be observed that the London cast differs in but three respects from that which was played in the provinces, and the three changes are all ladies. Old-time playgoers will note with interest that "Durdles, the stonemason," is to be played by that fine actor Mr. G. W. Anson, whose rare appearances nowadays in London casts must revive memories of many a great performance.

R. C.

VOLUNTEER INSPECTIONS.

Bombay Light Horse.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. A. PEARSON, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, inspected the Bombay Light Horse yesterday morning at 7-30 a.m. at Santa Cruz. Owing to sickness and pressure of work, only thirty troopers paraded on the flats at Santa Cruz under the Command of Major T. W. Cuffe, A.-D.-C., and Lieutenant Hugh S. Symons, at 7-30 a.m. After the inspection of the Squadron by Major-General Pearson, Major Cuffe put the squadron through a series of troop drill and closing and attack practice the scheme being to repel an enemy advancing on the Camp from the North-East. After dismounting under cover the Squadron we advanced in skirmisingorder to the open and then fell back on the Camp. The Squadron then marched to the Rifle Range, where field firing practice was carried out, lying on the ground, the objects aimed at being falling plates one foot square, and small earthen chatties one yard apart across the butts it being very hard to see anything at over 300 yards. Cease fire having sounded the total percentage registered was ten. The Squadron then formed up and General Pearson, addressing the troopers, congratulated them on what he had seen of them, and pointed out that great care should be taken in the use of Magazine fire including the cut off before opening and closing the breech, as so many accidents had occurred clearly owing to that simple reason. He also said that he would try his best to be present at the annual Camp of Exercise to be held in March next. The troopers then marched back to their respective quarters.

The Inspector-General then paid a visit to the Standing Camp, which is rather a feature of the Corps. At the camp, provisions are made, from October to April, after the rains are over and the ground is dry for the accommodation of the members of the Bombay Light Horse and their horses at a nominal cost thus enabling them to acquire efficient training at the smallest inconvenience, General Pearson complimented Major Cuffe on the excellent idea of establishing the Standing Camp and expressed the hope that the Camp might be made a permanent institution in connection with the Bombay Light Horse, as it would increase the number and strengthen the Corps.

General Pearson then returned to Bombay by train.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Major-General A. A. Pearson, C. B., Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, accompanied by his Brigade Major, Captain Mitchell, inspected the Bombay Volunteer Rifles on the Oval yesterday evening. he parade fell in at 5-30 p. m. Strength: 11 officers, 19 sergeants, and 278 men, rank and file, the whole being under the Command of Major Dunlop. The General Officer on arrival was received with the usual Salute.

The men then marched off under their Company Commanders and carried out company drill, fire discipline, skirmishing, etc. These evolutions were satisfactorily performed. The Cyclists paraded and carried out their movements, both mounted and dismounted, and appeared to be a useful and effective body of men.

For the first time in Bombay the Corps had an Ambulance Party on parade fully equipped. This is a most useful innovation, they being fully trained and ready for any emergency. After finishing the parade General Pearson presented the Long Service Medals to Colour Sergeant Simpson, Sergeant Netcher, and Volunteer Sampson and congratulated them. The General then expressed himself well pleased with the turn out and also with the drill of the Battalion. The Commanding Officer then called the attention of the men to the fact that the Camp would shortly open at Santa Cruz and various events will be carried out, as well as the drill that will come off.

It is pleasing to see that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles are such a well trained body of men, and their Officers are taking such an interest in keeping them as in effective Corps. It is also a pleasant fact to record that the Corps is receiving many additions and constantly increasing which shows that Volunteering is becoming popular in Bombay.

DR. POLLEN ON ZAMENHOFF.

Dr. J. Pollen delivered last night at the Young Men's Christian Association a lecture on the "Life-work of Zamenhoff." The lecturer described Zamenhoff as a great man, a God given genius, who had worked out for the benefit of the human family a common international language. He added that the apprehensions that Esperanto would probably supplant the national languages of the world were entirely groundless. There was no fear of Esperanto either supplanting or impeding any of the existing national languages. English or German or any other language could not be the common, international language of the world. There were two necessary conditions required They were that the language which aspired to be the common international language of the world should be neutral and simple. English, German, French, Italian and Spanish were decidedly not simple languages, But even supposing that the were simple, they were not neutral. Englishmen would not accept German as a common, international language, nor would the Germans accept English. Esperanto besides being a neutral was also a simple language—far simpler than any of the national languages. It was therefore best suited to be the common international language of the world; and the master mind who invented it made the races of the world understand one another better, and thus did so much for the cause of amity and good-will between nations, and was entitled to the Nobel Peace Prize. Esperanto, he concluded, could be learnt in a month.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JANUARY 13.

Further showers of rain have fallen at Bolad, Ranpur, Limbdi, and Wadhwan. Since I wrote to you last, the cold is intense. The thermometer marks 52° in the shade.

Yesterday morning the dead body of a Mahomedan girl aged about 18, was found at mile 110, two miles from Jetpur, crushed under a train. The deceased is supposed to have jumped out of the down local train. Kathiawar is exporting grain in large quantities for Bombay and Guzerat, and in consequence prices remain high.

It has been reported to the Lambeth Guardians that a youth named Robert Salmon, under their control, has become so expert in the culture of flowers that he has obtained two certificates from the Royal Horticultural Society. The board decided to place the lad as under-gardener in a good house at King's Lynn.

The American authorities, at the request of the British Ambassador, are making an active search for Sir Genille Cave-Browne-Cave, who succeeded to the estates of one of the oldest baronetcies in England some time ago on the death of his father, and who cannot be found.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE GREAT BEYOND.

"Die Geisterwelt ist nicht verschlossen;
"Dein sinn ist zu dein herz ist todt!"
(Unshut the world of spirit lies;
Thy sense is shut, thy heart is dead!)

The Tree of Knowledge has been growing too fast for us to keep pace with. It has made of our age one of unheard of marvels. Physical Astronomy, spectrum analysis, steam, electricity and all of that fashionable ilk apart, there are others which though believed in by many, are scouted at by them, for fear of their being made the subject of cynicism and sneers. These are the studies of magnetism, of hypnotism, of spiritism, which promise to be the hope of the future, and are particularly curious branches of the Tree of Knowledge. Experimental Science had deigned to analyse these phenomena, till now relegated to the domain of the occult. There is nothing occult nor supernatural in nature. There is the Unknown. But the unknown of yesterday becomes the known truth of to-morrow. Eminent physiologists and learned Doctors of the faculty whose masters but recently looked on magnetism as a "simple farce," are having real magnetic experiences. But they do not look as if they knew it. They are continuing the work of Mesmer of Deleuze, of Puysegur of Dupotet, and their competitors. No doubt it is under another name, under another form, and is especially better studied. The experimental method reigns in its rigour, the study of the phenomena is more judicious, the labours are more scientific; but the question at the bottom is the same, and we have to applaud it. Competent hands have led this interesting question out of its old grooves. Generally the magnetisers were less informed, strangers to the scientific spirit, hopelessly incapable of knowing even what the question was about, and still more so of leading such a study into a genial path. To-day it is marching with immense strides. Phenomena take place every day, profoundly modifying admitted ideas on human personality and its faculties. Science regards these with distrust, as Society does doubtful duchesses. But she can now no longer not know them. She may well tarry her welcome till we have done analysing them by an undisputed synthesis.

SHE WILL HAVE TO RECONSIDER HER ATTITUDE.

We know magnetisation causes extraordinary sleep. The soul of the subject becomes a passive instrument in the hands of the operator. The subject seems to let his own life lie dead to manifest phenomena of universal life only He reflects the thoughts of others. He sees a good deal better while in trance, than he does with his eyes. Unconscious of space he is present everywhere. He sees the past, reads the future, and tells the magnetiser his own thoughts, even to the secret reproaches of his conscience. He evokes in his remembrance persons he thinks of, and describes them to a T without ever having seen them. He speaks the language of science with the savant, and of imagination with the poet He diagnoses diseases, and finds out remedies. Often he gives sound advice, and suffers with those who suffer. At times he utters a painful cry, announcing forthcoming troubles. Entirely at the discretion of the magnetiser he automatically obeys every suggestion made to him. He goes mechanically to insult, to rob, to murder without knowing why. His personality is modified You can convince him of facts which have never existed. Note, that it is not a question of sick persons, or nervous hysterical girls predisposal to hallucination, but of no matter who. No doubt every one cannot be hypnotised. But out of 100 persons male or female of from 17 to 20 there are 20 to 30 of them with whom you can succeed. And now asks the moralist.

WHAT IS HUMAN CERTITUDE?

And where does responsibility begin and end? For what hypnotism does at a stroke, is what is being done gradually on all minds under everyday influence This does not impair the marvellous. Impresions of Christ's wounds on the bodies of the hypnotised are being signalled. tigmatisations analogous to those of Louise Lateau and of several saints with which Church History is enamelled have been observed. At a seance of the Academy of Sciences, all the symptoms of a vesication commencing were perceived, due to simple suggestion. The story of one condemned to death being made to believe that his four veins had been opened, and his dying in consequence, suffering all the phases of agony described by the doctor, is now an old tale. Physiologically it is remarkable, but still more so psychologically. At the suggestion of the operator, the hypnotised person—he or she—forgets completely his own name and even his personality. If a woman, she believes herself a man and reciprocally one aged believes himself a child, nay more, imagines himself to be any animal that is suggested If a parrot, he is seen seeking grains and munching them parrot-like with delight. A glass of pure water is taken at the will of the operator for cognac, or a purgative potion, and it tells like one in reality. This is not all. A subject of Dr. Bremand, seated in a room near the fire, heard and repeated the conversation held by two persons in whispers in the street about 200 feet off. Several cases have been cited in which somnambulists have been known, with closed eyes, to have read and corrected exercises, worked sums, and written medical prescriptions. Here a wholly new order of appreciation is open to the analyst

Hebrews. Od is life freely directed, Ob is life fatal. Hence the Hebrew legislator's curse: "Woe to those who foretell by Ob, an outrage against Providence and man's liberty." The magnetism directed by the will of the operator is Od, while passive somnambulism is Ob. The Pythoness of antiquity was a somnambulist drunk with passive astral light. This light is called the spirit of Python in the sacred books, because the serpent Python is the allegorical image of it in Greek mythology. It is represented in its double action by the serpents of the caduceus, the one to the right being Od, that to the left Ob, the golden globe on the top of the rod being Aour or equilibrated light. The Sceptre of Hermes in separating the two opposed serpents—which are contrary forces in fact—conciliates them in a way. It is thus in the searching eyes of Science that harmony results from the analogy of contraries. Necessity and Liberty, such are the two great laws of life, and these two make but one law, for they are indispensable to each other.

PESTONJI DORABJI KHANDALEVALA.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. J. Baptista presided at the regular weekly meeting of the committee held yesterday.

STREET IMPROVEMENT.

The meeting considered a letter dated 9th instant., in which the Commissioner stated:—"I have the honour to forward herewith a plain showing in red the property belonging to Mr. B. H. Thuthi at the junction of Mody Street and Agiary Lane, Fort. It will be seen from the plan that the greater portion of the property lies within the regular line of Agiary Lane. Mr. Thuthi has submitted plans and proposals for alterations and improvements to the premises and as the adjoining property marked with a red cross has recently been acquired and pulled down for street improvement I am of opinion that the setback at Mr. Thuthi's premises should be acquired. The area of the premises is 104 square yards, 76 yards of which will be required for street improvement leaving 28 yards which can be sold to the owner of the premises adjoining as set-forward land. Negotiations were opened for the acquisition of the property and the owner has now agreed to accept a lump sum of Rs. 9,330 minus the capitalized value due to the Fazindar or Collector. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the acquisition, and to the proportionate cost 28 square yards with the superstructure thereon being met by a grant from Surplus Balance (Revenue) pending adjustment when the land is disposed of. The cost of acquiring 76 square yards with the superstructure thereon will be met from the Street Improvement Grant. The cost of preparing the conveyance and other incidental charges will be borne by the Municipality."

It was resolved to send the Commissioner's proposal to the Corporation with a recommendation for approval.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY ASSOCIATION.

The committee considered a letter to the Corporation, dated the 7th January 1908, from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, L. V. Sc., L. M. & S., &c., President of the Bombay Veterinary Association—Forwarding copy of the following Resolution passed at a meeting of the Association held on the 13th December 1907:—"That this Meeting submits with regret that the action taken by the Municipal Commissioner in appointing a non-qualified man to the new post, recently created, of Assistant to the Superintendent of Markets when several qualified Veterinary Surgeons some of whom are tried veterinary officers in the employ of the Municipality were available, is inconsistent with the Corporation Resolution No. 602, dated the 17th April 1902 (copy herewith attached), and is opposed to the express wish and the professed object of the Corporation for safeguarding Public Health and husbanding the ratepayers' money. That this meeting further resolves that the President is hereby empowered and requested to address the Corporation on the subject, in consultation with the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose, with a view to securing their due and careful attention to its resolution above-quoted." Giving a comparative statement of the educational attainments, salaries, &c., of the officer appointed to the post and of some of the veterinary officers now in Municipal service and stating that each of the latter has better claims to the post by virtue of his educational attainments and special professional training and experience. Submitting that if the ability to detect, made so much of in the Corporation, consisted in only bringing to book cases of smuggling contraband meat into the City, it would not at all be necessary to appoint a high-salaried official, as such work of merely detecting importation into the City of contraband meat from Coorla and outside Bombay could be perfomed as efficiently by puttawallas and sepoys of ordinary intelligence. Adding that the argument that high salaries are essential to prevent employes accepting bribes betrays an utter want of acquaintance with human nature and is so opposed to reason that it cannot be at all considered worthy of serious thought." Requesting that in the interest of Public Health and better efficiency of Municipal Service, the Corporation will reconsider the matter regarding the new appointment and conform their decision to their Resolution No. 602, dated the 17th April 1902 in which the Corporation have expressed their opinion that it is desirable that the posts of Superintendent and Assessment Superintendent of Markets and Slaughter Houses and those of Meat, Cattle and Market Inspectors be given only to duly qualified Veterinary Surgeons or Medical graduates if available.

It was resolved that the letter be sent to the Corporation for disposal.

THE WASTE-PAPER NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the nuisance caused by the throwing of paper and refuse from the offices, shops and houses into the open streets continues in spite of constant warning and the issuing of printed circulars (a copy of which is herewith attached) drawing attention to Sections 372 and 373 of the Act.

In order to keep the streets free from light refuse, the Municipality have now provided wire cages in various parts of the city into which waste-paper and light refuse can be put. It now rests with the public to make proper use of these cages. The owners and proprietors and managers of offices, and the public in the fort and other places are requested to instruct their hamals and servants to deposit light refuse of this kind in the wire cages and spare us the necessity of prosecuting the offenders.

I should be much obliged if you will kindly draw the attention of the public to this arrangement through the medium of your paper, free of charge.—Yours, &c,

JOHN A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

The following notice has been issued by the Municipality:—

"The attention of occupiers of houses and premises is drawn to Sections 372 (e) and 373 of the Municipal Act which provides (i) that no person shall throw or place any dust, ashes, refuse or rubbish or any excrementitious or polluted matter on any Street, or in any place not provided or appointed for this purpose under Section 367 or 368. (2) That if it shall be shown that dust, ashes, refuse or rubbish or any excrementitious or polluted matter has or have been thrown or placed on any street or place in contravention of Clause (e) of the last preceding Section from some building or land, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved that the same offence has been committed by the occupier of the building or land.

Dust-bin carts are placed at the most suitable places for the deposit of refuse.

Any one contravening the provisions of Section 372 (e) will be prosecuted".

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

BOMBAY is shortly to be favoured with a visit from the well-known Harmston's Circus, which has recently been drawing large attendances at Calcutta. Colonel Robert Low is now in Bombay arranging for the visit and the opening performance will take place on Thursday January 23rd. A large company of artistes will appear, and, judging from the success of the show in Calcutta, Bombayites will be given an opportunity of enjoying a thoroughly good entertainment. A number of the performers will be fresh to Bombay audiences, but the Frantz troup, who were such a success in Bombay last year, are returning with the Circus. Amongst a large number of new turns the Bounding Pattersons give a wonderful exhibiton of Gymnastics whilst the Decars Bros, with their performing donkey are only just out from home. Almero of Norwegian Spar fame, is one of the Calcutta successes, and Asia is bringing her performing dogs, monkeys and arrahs. Leoni is a talking and singing clown who accompanies himself on the banjo and possesses considerable musical abilities, whilst Miss Florizel performs on a pedestal and in a decidedly original turn.

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

Draft Resolutions.

THE vernacular papers have frequently complained that the Indian Congress had no constitution, and that the want of it was the cause of the recent Congress fiasco at Surat. The following draft resolutions have now been prepared for the constitution and future guidance of the Congress:—The Indian National Congress has for its ultimate goal the attainment by India of Self-Government similar to that enjoyed by other members of the British Empire and a participation by her in the privileges and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with the other members; and it seeks to advance towards this goal by strictly constitutional means by bringing about a steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and improving the condition of the mass of the people.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

1. There shall be a Provincial Congress Committee to act for the Province in Congress matters in each one of the seven Provinces, Madras, Bombay, Bengal, East Bengal and Assam, United Provinces, Punjab and Central Provinces. 2. Those who accept the foregoing creed of the Congress, who have attended as delegates not less than two sessions of the Congress of which at least one shall have been held outside their own Province, and who pay an annual subscription of Rs. 3, shall be members of the Provincial Committee. 3. No member of a Provincial Congress Committee shall be entitled to vote or otherwise participate in the deliberations of the Committee unless he gets his name registered as a member and pays his subscription for the year by the end of March. Each Provincial Committee shall publish a list of its registered members in April.

DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

1. The Provincial Congress Committee shall take step to organize for each District and for such other areas in the Province as it deems proper a District Congress Committee. 2. All who accept the foregoing creed of the Congress and who pay an annual subscription of Re 1 shall be entitled to become members of a District Committee. 3. Every member of a District Congress Committee shall pay his subscription for the year by the end of March and the District Committee shall publish in April a list of all members who have so paid their subscription. Only those persons whose names are on this list shall be entitled to vote or otherwise participate in the deliberations of the District Congress Committee. A copy of this list shall be furnished by the District Congress Committee to the Provincial Committee by the end of April. 4. One fourth of the subscription paid by every member of a Distict Congress Committee shall go to the Provincial Committee. Every District Committee shall make this remittance to the Provincial Committee by the end of April. No District Committee whose list of members or remittance has not been thus received shall be recognized by the Provincial Committee. 5. For the year 1908, members of District Committees may register their names, and pay their subscription by the end of September. Copies of lists of registered members shall be furnished and the remittances made before the end of October.

CENTRAL STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

1 The Congress shall appoint every year a Central Standing Committee for all India to carry out the resolutions of the Congress and to deal with urgent questions which may arise and which may require to be disposed of in the name of the Congress. 2. This Committee shall consist of 12 members from Madras, 12 members from Bombay, 12 members from Bengal, 8 members from East Bengal and Assam, 8 members from United Provinces, 8 members from Punjab, 8 members from Central Provinces, the President of the year, all ex-Presidents and the General Secretaries being Ex-officio members in addition. 3. The members of each Province shall be elected by the Provincial Congress Committe at a meeting held in the previous July.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE OF THE CONGRESS.

The Provincial Congress Committee of the Province in which the Congress is to be held shall take steps to form a Reception Committee for the Congress. Every one who has attended at least one session of the Congress as a delegate and who pays a minimum contribution of Rs. 25 towards the expenses of the year's Congress shall be entitled to be enrolled as a member of the Reception Committee. The Reception Committee so formed shall have power to add to its number from among those who make Special Donations or are expected to render Special assistance in other ways to the year's Congress.

THE SELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

In the month of June the Reception Committee shall consult the several Provincial Congress Committees as to the selection of the President for the year's Congress. The Provincial Committee shall make their recommendation by the end of July, and in the month of August the Reception Committee shall meet to consider the recommendations. If the person recommended by a majority of the Provincial Committee is accepted by a majority of the Reception Committee that person shall be elected President for the next Congress. If, however, a majority of the Reception Committee is unable to accept the person recommended by a majority of the Provincial Committee, the matter shall be referred to the Central Standing Committee of the Congress, whose decision shall be given before the end of September, such decision being final.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE.

The Subjects Committee appointed at each session of the Congress to settle its programme of work shall consist of 15 representatives of Madras; 15 representatives of Bombay; 15 representatives of Bengal; 10 representatives of East Bengal and Assam; 10 representatives of United Provinces; 10 representatives of Punjaub; 10 representatives of Central Provinces, and 10 additional representatives of the Province in which the Congress is held, elected by the delegates attending the Congress from the respective provinces in such manner as they deem proper; and that the President of the year, the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the year, all Ex-Presidents and all Ex-Chairmen of Reception Committees who may be present at the Congress, the General Secretaries of the Congress and the local Secretaries of the Congress for the year, not exceeding six in number shall in addition be Ex-officio members of the Subjects Committee.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

1. From the year 1908, delegates to the Congress shall be elected by Provincial and District Congress Committees only. 2. The number of delegates elected by a District Congress Committee shall not exceed one-fifth. 3. All Committees shall elect their delegates not later than the end of October, and shall communicate the names of the persons elected by 15th November to the Reception Committee through their Provincial Congress Committee.

VOTING AT THE CONGRESS.

The voting at the Congress, whenever a division is challenged shall be by provinces, each province having one vote to be given as determined by a majority of its delegates present at the Congress. A division shall be granted when demanded by fifty or more delegates.

MR. EDWARD BRANSCOMBE'S "SCARLET TROUBADOURS."

WE have it on good authority that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, and if this saying holds good, the "Scarlet Troubadours" should be warmly welcomed in Bombay, for many of us remember with pleasure the attractive performances here last year of the "Scarlet Mysteries" which was then the title of the "Troubadours." The new name has been adapted to provide against misunderstandings as to the nature of their programmes, two or three instances of which occurred during their previous tour through India. We agree certainly the word "Mysteries" suggests rather jugglers than jesters. The present "Troubadour" combination is an exceedingly strong one, and include two ladies, both of whom come to us with high reputations upon the musical comedy and concert platforms of London, and versatile though the former party proved themselves, we cannot but think that the inclusion of these 2 artists—Miss May Glenn and Miss Maude Fane, will make for greater variety in their programmes. The "Troubadours" are due to appear at the Town Hall on Monday the 20th January. There will also be a children's Matinee on Saturday, 25th January, when children will be admitted to all parts of the house at Re. 1. Mr. Phil Carlton the Advance Manager is here and already stirring things up. The plan is now open at Soundy and Co's.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "VORWAERTS."

The following passengers arrived here by the Australian Lloyd's s.s. "Vorwaerts" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday evening:—

Mr. Boltze, Mr. Geo. Gold, Mr. and Mrs. H. Harris and Sultan Salah of Mukalla and suite.

THE Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, has decided to despatch Dr. Laufer, an eminent Chinese scholar, on a three years' expedition in Tibet. Dr. Laufer's task will be difficult in consequence of the Anglo-Russian Convention.

"THROUGH A WINDOW"

There is not much to be seen through the long French window of an Indian hotel, perhaps, but it was a new world to the bride and a great change—the greatest and most bewildering change of all the changes that had as yet caused the growing pains of her twenty summers.

First the change from the nursery to the school-room, then from the school-room to the sanctuary of the "Grown-Ups." Late dinner and balls. Then she met Him and they were married and now India, and her whole life was changed!

It had been impossible to obtain a house in this most popular of all the Punjab stations, and so the bride was living in a hotel; (with all the pretty wedding presents backed away still), and had made a startling discovery. Namely, that a day at the end of September, in the plains, has twelve hours, that for three hours there are meals of a truly awful description, for one hour there is a drive, for one hour the club and for seven hours He is out and there is nothing to do. And so the bride did nothing and—ignoring the awful fact that there were socks to darn—drew her chair to the window and, chin in hand, looked out at a new world.

Such a glittering, dazzling world seen through the hundred black lines of the chick. The fox-terrier was lying panting in the sun, a pi dog from the bazaar was sniffing at a bone while evil birds, with loudly flapping wings, screamed and dived threateningly above the brute and its treasure. A bronze creature in dust coloured garments, over whose shoulder was slung a goat skin, stood, bending down his right shoulder, flinging silver showers of water over the darkening paths. On the white level road that ran like a ribbon beyond the compound a herd of monsters were passing, black and horrible. On the back of one sat an old man clad in scanty draperies with hair dyed to the colour of red ink. The bride rubbed her eyes, surely this was a Hobgoblin and his Horrid Beasts out of Fairyland, and not real life! Or was she dreaming of Sunday and the vicarage in Surrey and the Bible picture book? For there came striding by a tall, bearded, turbaned man, leading a donkey, upon which sat a dark eyed woman, veiled and draped in browns and scarlet, (—Ah the old window over the altar in Our Lady's chapel!) and in her arms she carried a baby, "Box-wallah, huzoor,"—in a rising crescendo, and the bride eyed the salaaming, portly figure offering the familiar "Cheery Blossom Soap," "Stephen's blue-black ink," and "Coats's cotton" out in the riotous sunshine in this unfamiliar picture, with a dancing inward vision of the carriages crowded outside Woolland's shop and the great jostling procession of omnibuses up and down Bond Street. "Box-wallah, huzoor," fainter this time, for the man was wending his way out of sight and the bride peered eagerly through the chicks, for a woman, clad in the white purdah, was moving by the gateway with the indescribable level walk of the Eastern woman. Youth, beauty, or the tragedy of their loss, laughter or tears,—comfort or poverty;—all hidden in the dignified reserve of the purdah. Only this much should the curious bride and all the rest of the world know, only this, that a woman was passing by. And so the bride watched spell-bound till He came home and to make things perfect there was toffee for tea. Ah lucky little bride! to whom that last fatal change has not come, whose eyes are still unveiled to behold a wonderland to whom the golden sunshine does not yet show—merely a "bhisti," a herd of water-buffalo, a Punjabi peasant and his wife and a commonplace figure in a dirty white garment called a burka; nothing to look at, nothing to interest from a hotel window.—E. M. H. in the "Englishman."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Jan 16.

23 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 18th Instant. To-day Thursday the 16th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

Friday the 17th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p. m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

383 DRILLS

No 2 Company.
Thursday the 16th inst at 9 p m 6" B L C Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

384 PROF. CLASS.

The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 16th instant at 9 p.m.

385 CORPS PARADE INSPECTION.

The Corps will parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p m on Saturday the 18th instant and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for the Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and caps.

387 REGTL. MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday next the 20th instant at 6 45 p m:—Business to arrange Camp.

388 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 19th instant Firing to Commence at 9 a m.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	Africa.	China.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.	Via Bhamo Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	...	...	.....	....	...
Teheran	15	11	50 a m	2	57
Suez	15	2	20 p m	0	34

NOTICE.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (12-1-08.)
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (13-1-08.)

CONSIDERABLE damage has been done at Dover by the firing of the heavy guns from the forts which have been erected to protect the national harbour. The town crier was sent round the town to advice the inhabitants to leave their windows open, but upon the firing of the 9in. guns the vibration was so great that in many cases portions of the ceilings fell, many ornaments were knocked down and broken, and windows were cracked. In one of the messes on the Western Heights two large overmantels were broken.

IT TAKES PURE RICH RED BLOOD

COURSING THROUGH YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P. Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co, 155G Market Bombay, No.

A SHRINKING CITY.

Dismal Days on the Rand.

HAVE you ever seen a town shrinking? asks a Johannesburg correspondent. Have you ever seen it contracting month by month, closing in, as it were, upon its centre, suffering from a kind of economic creeping paralysis?

I hope not. I have. I am watching it now. It is a melancholy and distressing process. It gets on your nerves. The hopelessness, the discontent, and the unrest are in the very atmosphere. Half the people you meet are contemplating going away. The other half are lamenting because they cannot get away. You begin to measure time by the journeyings of your friends to other lands.

I don't suppose anybody not on the spot can quite realise what a terrible business this slow decay really is. Outwardly Johannesburg is as big as it was two or three years ago—indeed, it is bigger, for structures then begun have been completed. The sky-scrapers and the hotels, the banks and the mining offices, the theatres and the blocks of flats remain. But the town begins to look empty with an emptiness which London, in August never knows. The people are going. The business is going. Those who remain are shrinking financially—and in other ways. For a city to be scourged by disease, or overthrown by some upheaval of Nature is bad. Yet I doubt whether it is worse than the torture of slow economic starvation. In the one case there is, after the first shock, the reaction of hope. But when you have hoped in vain for five weary years—

Johannesburg is shrinking. But it is not the contraction of the mining-camp town shrivelling up suddenly as the gold upon which it was founded works out. For Johannesburg is not a Dawson City or a Kalgoorlie. It was built to last.

Some optimist of bygone days—only five or six years ago, yet how far off it seems!—talked of a second New York or London on the Witwatersrand. To the casual visitor Johannesburg may seem fairly prosperous even now. To the resident it is becoming a nightmare. It crumbles at a touch. There are big firms which look stable enough. Touch them with a demand of £100 in cash, and they would crumble into the Bankruptcy Court. Everywhere it is the same story. Branch banks and branch stores in the suburbs are closing. The town is shrinking—closing in upon the head offices.

I think I related some time ago how three years back I met a man who made a practice of congratulating me upon the exceedingly opportune moment I had selected for arriving in the Golden City. He insisted that I had timed my arrival with Heaven-sent prescience.

"You are lucky," he would say, "you have missed the three years of waiting. We, who came first, have lived through the slack times. The good days are at hand. The boom is coming now."

He came to me the other day and said fare-well before sailing for Melbourne.

"I can't stand it any longer," he said. "Two years ago I was able to go a mile or more out from the centre of the town to do business. Now it is no use going more than a few hundred yards. Outside a little circle there is nothing—nobody goes there. The town has contracted, it has closed in."

And he was quite right. When you think of it, it is extraordinary how small a circle would enclose the business activity of Johannesburg. Let anyone who knew the busy scene "between the chains" in the old days go and stand outside the magnificent new Stock Exchange. He would feel lonely.

Johannesburg has shrunk. Perhaps the few millionaires who have not got civil judgments out against them do not notice it. The man who moves about the town cannot escape it. Everywhere shrinking—shrinking in the audiences at the theatres (even in the number of theatres open), shrinking in the tea-rooms, in the police, in the Civil Service, in the mining houses, in the public revenue, on the railways, on the mines, in the newspaper advertisements, in the very social life of the people. Everywhere shrinking.

Mentally, there is shrinking. The apathy of the average Johannesburger concerning politics or the future of the country, or even Municipal affairs, is extraordinary. His outlook has become circumscribed. It is bounded by his grocer's bill and his rent.

Morally, there is shrinking. There have been more swindling companies and syndicates floated in the last three years than in any previous lustrum. The one object in life of many people is to avoid paying their bills in order to cling to every penny they can get hold of. They fear being stranded, without work, in a shrinking town. They must reserve something with which to get away.

And really the case is so hopeless. There is no prospect of an immediate revival. What caused the collapse matters little. Perhaps it was the Liberal Government in England. Perhaps it was Chinese labour—or the lack of Chinese labour. Perhaps it was swindling flotations; perhaps it was simply the fact that we built for a population which a country which lives upon imported goods could never support.

Whatever was the cause, the effect is clear enough. There are men here to-day whose salaries have been cut down by 50 per cent. There are others who have no salaries at all, and whose children live on bread and tea bought with borrowed money. They may be outwardly prosperous-looking, like the town. I met two men the other day, well-dressed, apparently well-to-do.

"It's the clothes last," one of them confided to me. "That's all. If we get one meal in two days we consider ourselves lucky. Yesterday we dined—perhaps we shall be able to gain to-morrow. To-day we don't."

It is the shrinking process. Some financial geniuses manage to live fairly comfortably on nothing—how they do it nobody knows. The majority of the re-Frenched who had not enough money to get out of the sub-continent altogether are slowly starving. Their position is hopeless.

Perhaps you think the state of the Golden City cannot be so bad as this—that the story is exaggerated. There is poverty in other lands; distress in other towns. They do not make these ululations.

But the Rand has not been used poverty like this. Its bad times have never lasted so long or sunk so deep. And the trouble is the people cannot get away. It is useless to go to Kimberley or Durban, or Capetown of Port Elizabeth. They are just as badly off. They, too, are shrinking. The out-of-work clerk, or accountant, might as well starve on the Rand as at the coast. To leave the country altogether is too expensive. So he stays, a misery to himself and a burden to his friends, a living example of the shrinkage of Johannesburg.

The European shareholder need not feel nervous. The poverty of the Rand will hurt him. Rather will it bring him bigger dividends. It will force down wages and working costs, and thus send up profits. His dividends will not shrink whatever is the fate of centre from which the gold is produced. But the only thing for the out-of-works to do is to go away—perhaps the Government will expatriate them. There will be no boom on the Rand, no sudden revival. Steady, patient work throughout the country will gradually restore prosperity. But the shrinking process will continue for some time.

Don't come to the Transvaal for at least five years—and then stay away if you can. In five years it may have settled down as a small but prosperous commercial centre—the commercial capital of a small colony. But today it is shrinking.

P. S.—By the way the gold output is still rather more than £25,000,000 a year. But if it was twice that amount, it would not help us much. It nearly all flows out of the country either as dividends or in payment for imported goods.

WHILE the granite quarrying and polishing industry throughout the United Kingdom is on the verge of ruin by foreign competition, says the "Daily Express," the Admiralty has allowed a 15,000*l.* order for granite in connection with the lengthening of a new graving dock at Haulbowline Dockyard, in Cork Harbour, to be placed with a firm which obtains its material from Norway. To make matters worse, the original specifications of the contract stated that a local Irish limestone was to be used. The Admiralty, however, consented to the substitution of granite for limestone, but without restricting the source of supply. As a result, about 9,000*l.* in wages has gone into the pockets of foreign workmen while hundreds of English, Scottish, and Irish quarrymen are left unemployed. As great quantities of granite will be required for the building of the new naval dockyard at Rosyth and extensions at Portsmouth, the English quarry workers are asking whether these contracts also will be given to the foreigner.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COIFFURES.

In actual novelties, there is not much to chronicle this week, writes our Lady Correspondent, everybody has been too busy over Christmas purchases to give much thought to dress. Yet nothing is stationary, and there are several pretty ideas in coiffures for Christmas parties that promise to be very popular. The hair is much more waved than ever, and curls are more elaborate. These are, however, worn further back on the head, and dressed wider, pointing very much to the revival of the curled chignon of former days. Certainly, false hair is so ubiquitous now that no one seems in the least sensitive about wearing it. Drooping aigrettes are much in evidence, and admirably suit the style of the hairdressing. For young women and girls are the ribbon crowns made of plaited ribbons of two shades and finished with choux of the double toning. White and silver, and white and gold are, however, the most chic adornment of the moment, and white marabout tipped with either gold or silver paillettes are the latest Parisian effects. Flowers are less seen, but the wreath of foliage is still in favour, especially for blondes. There is a distinct vogue for the back comb, which assumes many aspects. It may be most elaborately jewelled, carved or in plain shell, but the shape remains the same, and the fashion of wearing this single comb is, perhaps, the most striking novelty. The side combs are almost discarded.

REIGN OF YELLOW.

Dark colours as a rule prevail this season, but one of the newest fancies is the all-yellow gown. Women are just beginning to find out that yellow is a remarkable colour. It is unusually becoming, and it is one of the most charming colours for evening wear. Of course, not all of its shades suit each individual, but at least one of the many shades can be chosen which will tone in with the skin and bring out the lights in the hair of the wearer. Many new shades of yellow are offered in the shops, running through all the tints and tones, from the delicate greenish yellow of the lettuce heart to the red yellow to be found in the centre of some of the chrysanthemums. Yellow lends itself well to a combination of old lace, which also tends to bring out youthful tints in the complexion, and lace has never been used in greater quantity or more artistically than this season. A yellow evening gown worn recently at a fashionable gathering brought forth many admiring comments. It was carried out in crepe, trimmed with lace and uncut velvet. The skirt was cut circular gored, falling over a foundation similarly cut from heavy satin. Around the edge there was a seven-inch border of velvet, in the same shade as the crepe, and above this appears embroidery in shades of yellow, red, and brown, with coloured jewels introduced to give emphasis to the design. The bodice, a draped surplice, had sleeves and tucker of deep creamy lace, and there were small capes on the shoulders formed by a deft arrangement of the lace caught up at each side by a yellow satin rose.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" which is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Bessatt, Mr W N
Baird, Miss L
Back, Miss K
Barnes, Mrs W H
Benyou, Mrs W, infant and child
Costley, Miss and child
Cross, Mr Alex
Earle, Major
Eriken, Miss N E
Field, Miss
Friend, Mr W
Glen, Miss Mary
Guthrie, Rev and Mrs E W
Gibbons, Mr H
Hill, Mr A
Harding, Mr J H
Lauder, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs E L
Lindstrom, Miss A
Morch, Miss
Martin, Mr John
Meade, Rev C
Nykirst, Miss S
Piric, Miss Jane
Renwick, Miss
Ramsden, Lt G N
Seaton, Mr and Mrs E A
Stursburg, Mrs O
Smith, Mr G
Sutherland, Miss M
Turing, Miss
Thomson, Miss
Trench, Mr Lee
Touge, Mrs J
Unstead, Mr J W
Wickham, Miss K
West, Mr G F
Woolley, Mr J E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Ainsworth, Capt H
Alderson, Major-Genl E C
Alderson, Mrs
Berry, Capt E
Beynon, Deaconess K
Bealey, Miss
Brooke, Miss
Benjamin, Mr C
Bryant, Mr C G
Chandler, Capt W
Comelins, Mr E H
Chamier, Mrs
Cheetham, Mr G D
Dutt, Mr and Mrs P C and 2 children
Dean, Mr G W
Elton, Miss
Elton, Mr E F
Glanley, Mr S A
Glanley, Mrs
Gibb, Lt C Hughes
Gibbons, Mr H
Harper, Mr G
Hart, Mr R
Jones, Mr W
Kelly, Capt W C
Kothans, Mr R
Mandley, Mr H C
MacMillan, Mr A M
Medley, Mr N
Macintosh, Mr
Miss, A
McMurray, Mr Thos
Marsh, Miss G
McCalmont, Mrs
Mabon, Mrs and infant
Ogilvie, Mr D
Ogilvie, Mrs
Ouseley, Mr J G
Powell, Mr and Mrs J H and infant
Purdie, Mr D Alan
Rodford, Mr H C
Ramsay, Mr A J
Smith, Miss M L
Scott, Mr L
Scott, Mrs and child
Saunders, Mr J B
Tickell, Mr W
Thornley, Mr J H
Talbot, Mr A A
Tunk, Mr and Mrs
Turse, Miss E R
Tickell, Mr J R
West, Mr and Mrs E A
Woodhead, Mr J A
Woolley, Lt H L L
Western, Miss M P
Wright, Mr W D
Waterfield, Capt F C
Wrightson, Mr and Mrs R G
Whittle, Mr and Mrs F
Weylant, Mrs O

FOR BRINDISI.

Lee, Captain G. M.

FROM PORT SAID.

Long, Mr A Mc A
Murphy, Mr A
Noble, Mr A
UpJohn, Mr and Mrs

FOR KARACHI.

Brett, Mr J H
Davies, Mr D
Johnson, Mrs
Johnson, Miss E
Johnson, Master C
King, Mrs C M and 2 children
Marshall, Mr A H
Macnaghton, Mrs
Singer, Mrs W
Trench, Mrs
Trench, Miss
Williams, Miss M
Wynter, Mrs and infant

FOR CALCUTTA.

James, Miss

MR. HALDANE'S HOPES FOR THE NEW ARMY SCHEME.

Mr. Haldane speaking at a military and civil gathering in Edinburgh on Saturday, December 21, said that on Friday they received the King's assent to the biggest Army Order passed in recent years. The worked organisation for the Special Reserve had now been out, and the Army Order would be in the hands of chief commanding officers in a few days. Till the end of the summer the Militia, both artillery and infantry, would remain as at present, but recruiting for them would cease, and recruiting for the Special Reserve would take place instead, with the result that by August the Special Reserve would be in fullbeing, and the six divisions would be provided with all that was essential to equip them for a long campaign. Although there were to be two lines, they were going to keep up the old traditions of single corps. The depot was to be abolished, but instead there was to be a third battalion made out of the old Militia, which would perform the functions of the depot. It would be strengthened with new officers and with extra machinery, and it would perform such functions as the training of drafts for the first two battalions, and would be itself able—when it was wanted—to take the field. The structure of that battalion and much of its functions they had learned from the Japanese. In a number of cases there would be a fourth battalion, which would be able to take the place of the Regulars of the third battalion or go out and garrison distant stations. When the new Army Order had done its work the British Army would have behind the fighting line a machinery much more thorough-going and complete than it had ever possessed before, a machinery which his advisers told him would add 100 per cent. to the efficiency of the fighting unit in the first line. The result would be that the cost of the new machinery of the Regular first line and the special Reserve would be within the cost which the nation hitherto expended upon the Militia service, so that there would be no less to the public, but a slight saving. The belief of his skilled advisers was that if the nation would stick to the plans worked out, the Army would be as efficient a fighting force as the Navy had been. They desired the Navy and Army to work together as they did under Elizabeth and under Cromwell and under the elder and younger Pitt.

BY THE WAY.

"CHIMNEY POT COMMON."

Few of the thousands who pass St. Paul's Cathedral every day are aware that within a few yards of that busy centre exists a quite unique football ground. In Carter-lane is situated the Choir School of St. Paul's Cathedral, and high up on its roof is the choristers' playground, where all outdoor games in season are played, including cricket and football. A substantial wire-netting encloses each side and forms a roof some twenty feet high, thus ensuring the safety of the many pedestrians below. The boys have a private field in the suburbs, where they recreate every Thursday afternoon, but they owe not a little of their skill in outdoor sports to their constant practice on "Chimney Pot Common."

AT THE GRAVESIDE.

Ford, in Wiltshire, has witnessed one of those burial scenes which we had hoped, says the "Christian World," were things of the past. A girl of eleven, scholar at the Congregational Sunday-school, died suddenly. She had not been baptised. It was arranged for the funeral to take place in the churchyard. Elder scholars of the Sunday-school, with the superintendent and minister, joined in the procession. A clergyman met the procession and led the way to the grave, at once directed the bearers to lower the coffin. He delivered a short address on the sadness of the occasion, and then abruptly left the churchyard without a word of the Burial Service or of prayer being spoken. The sexton was taken by surprise, as he stood with the Prayer-book open, ready to make the responses. The relatives and villagers generally are deeply hurt at the incident.

WHAT PANTOMIMES COST.

Some particulars as to the cost of pantomime costumes, &c., are supplied by Clive Holland in the "Pall Mall Magazine." A suit of plated armour for a provincial St. George, of "Dragon" fame, costs between £10 and £12. For a dress for a fairy princess £32 was paid. The big processions in some of which 250 of the corps de ballet and supers will take part, will need costuming, and some-times an average of £2 10s. to £3 is spent on each person taking part. Not much is left of £300 when the bill has to be paid. Over the wigging of a big show, sometimes as much as £300 will have to be spent. Then there are the wonderful properties—the electric motor-cars, in which modern pantomime Cinderellas arrive at the ball, and dromedaries' outfits for those taking part in an animal ballet or procession. The first may cost £100, the second £5 or £6. Even a cockatoo's costume to be worn by some shapely child will run into £3 or £4; and the chari

MEN AND MATTERS.

"THE LITTLE DUKE."

It is an open secret that the post of Master of the Horse to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland is being reserved as a kind of birthday honour for the young Duke of Leinster, who comes of age on March 1. next. He is the premier Duke, Marquis, and Earl of Ireland, and has held this unique position since his sixth year. "The Little Duke," as he is called—the nickname has stuck to him since childhood—had a sad infancy. His father was a fine example of manhood, and his mother was the most beautiful woman of her day, yet, within two years, he lost both father and mother, and was saddled with a delicate constitution into the bargain. An Australian voyage, made in his eighteenth year, seemed to work a miracle in him, and to-day he enjoys excellent health and possesses the strength common to growing youth. He owes much to the loving care of his relative, Lady Ulrica Duncombe.

"HIS GRACE'S UNCLE."

Under the terms of his late father's will the young Duke is obliged to spend the greater part of the year in Ireland. Here his uncles, Lord Frederick and Lord Walter FitzGerald, instruct him in the art of patriotism, for they are absolutely devoted to the "distressful country." Lord Frederick, indeed, has cultivated a magnificent brogue which, plentifully interlarded with "Shure" and "Begorra" almost recalls the dialect of the stage Irishman. Once a gentleman came to Kildare for a few days hunting, and when the hounds were close to Carton, the Duke's beautiful seat, everyone was invited in for refreshment. The gentleman in question riding up rather late could see no one who would take care of his horse, but noticing near the hall door a man dressed in the costume formerly worn by the Irish countryman now rarely seen out of the patriotic Irish drama—smoking a blackened clay pipe, he called him over and asked him if he would hold the horse. Returning soon afterwards the gentleman found the animal in charge of a groom with whom the countryman was talking. The latter had evidently finished his observations for, to the visitor's horror, the groom touched his hat and replied "Yes, my lord." "Who's that?" inquired the gentleman anxiously, as the Irishman walked into the hall. "Surely not one of the family?" "He is his Grace's uncle, sor," was the groom's quiet reply, to the visitor's consternation.

LORD LONSDALE.

Lord Lonsdale, who has lately had some valuable jewels stolen from Barleythorpe Hall, his fine place at Oakham, is a famous sportsman, and one of the best amateur whips in England. At Lowther Castle, his favourite seat, he has a magnificent collection of sporting trophies, including many beautiful tiger skins and a number of interesting souvenirs of a journey he once took into the Arctic regions. Lord Lonsdale is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, being a member of that very exclusive club, the Royal Yacht Squadron. His lordship has a great regard for the fine old customs of his ancestors, and it is said that he still keeps up the time honoured fashion of drinking a toast every evening after dinner. No matter whether he and Lady Lonsdale are alone or have friends dining with them, after the meal he invariably rises to propose "the ladies," and Lady Lonsdale, in her turn, responds by drinking to "the gentlemen."

"SHUNT HIM!"

Concerning the visit of a certain distinguished guest to Lowther Castle, an amusing story has been told. The special train containing the visitor was signalled at the local station some considerable time before it was expected. As there was no one on the platform to receive it, the anxious station-master sent a hurried message to the Castle to inform Lord Lonsdale of the fact. His lordship, fearing that he would not be able to reach the station in time to meet the train, sent back the reply: "Shunt him!" and the unsuspecting guest was accordingly shunted into a siding, and was not allowed to arrive in the station until his host was there to welcome him. Lord Lonsdale was once being entertained at a dinner, when he was called upon to relate some of his sporting adventures. He told many exciting stories of his experiences, and caused a great deal of interest by describing a petrified forest with a number of petrified animals in it. An American member of the company, determined not to be outdone, thereupon began to tell of petrified forests in Texas which have petrified birds flying over them! "Oh, come now," said Lord Lonsdale, "that is impossible. Such a thing is contrary to the laws of gravitation." "Oh, that's easily explained," responded the other, "the laws of gravitation down there are petrified too!

THE PRINCE'S HOST.

Lord Mount Stephen, who has been entertaining the Prince and Princess of Wales at Brocket Hall, near Hatfield has had one of the most romantic careers in the peerage. He was born at Dufftown, in Scotland, in 1829, and began life as a herd-boy. Later on, he was a draper's assistant in Aberdeen, and at the age of twenty-one emigrated to Canada, where he has since become famous in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. In recognition of his valuable services he was made a baronet in 1886, and five years later was raised to the peerage. Lord Mount Stephen's principal charities are well-known, his splendid gift of £200,000 to the King's Hospital Fund having earned for him the gratitude of the whole country. Although Lord Mount Stephen has been twice married, he has no children. Many years ago, however, he adopted a little girl, who is now the wife of Lord Northcote.

KINDNESS REWARDED.

Lord Mount Stephen, in spite of his great success, has never forgotten anyone who has helped him along in his career. When he was a shepherd-boy, the minister of the district used to give him many words of encouragement, and endeavour to make his lonely work on the hillside as cheerful as he possibly could. Young George Stephen, as he then was, determined at the time that he would one day reward this kindness, and years afterwards, when he had become a famous man, his thoughts reverted to the consoler of his boyhood's days. To show his gratitude to his old friend he gave him a handsome annuity besides endowing a fund of many thousand pounds to enable every parish minister on the Speyside to have a minimum income of £100 a year.

FIGHTING BOB EVANS.

The man of the moment in the world of Navies is Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, who is commanding the American Atlantic Squadron on its fateful record cruise to the Pacific. Admiral Evans is the Lord Charles Beresford of the U.S.N. He is just as blunt, outspoken, and sailor-like as Lord Charles, and, like him, he has occasionally run atilt against naval officialdom and inertia. In appearance, however, he is more like General Buller than Lord Charles. He has a good record of active service, as his nickname indicates. He served with distinction in the American Civil War, receiving four very severe rifle shot wounds in the land attack on Fort Fisher. He gained the name of Fighting Bob while in command of the small cruiser "Yorktown" at Valparaiso, Chili, in 1891, during the period of strained relations between Chili and the United States. Trouble was threatening Chili owing to some of the cruiser "Baltimore's" men having been killed in the streets of Valparaiso by Chilians. The "Yorktown" came in great haste to augment the United States' fleet in Chilian waters, and it was due to the very bellicose despatches that Evans sent to Washington that the name was given to him which has attached to him ever since. In the Spanish War he commanded the "Iowa" in Sampson's fleet off Santiago, taking active part in the battles with Cervera. As one of the Spanish vessels began to go down, Evans's men sent up a great shout of delight. He immediately quieted them all by exclaiming: "Shut up! those brave fellows are dying!" The men there upon bared their heads and watched their enemies sink in silence, while the gallant admiral—who in normal times has a stupendous command of vituperative language—knelt on the deck and offered up a prayer.

ADMIRALS AND BRANDY.

Fighting Bob tells this story against himself. He had a Congressman for a guest, but had run out of his favourite brand of whisky, and had stocked up with something he could not guarantee. He explained this, and added "Here, however, is some brandy that I've kept untouched for a good deal more than twenty years." "Just hand me over the whisky decanter," was the reply. "Why?" said the Admiral; "what's the matter with the brandy?" "That's just what I want to know, Bob," said the guest "but if you have had it untouched in your possession for more than twenty years there must be something pretty bad the matter with it!"

ADMIRAL EVANS' JAP SERVANT.

Another of Fighting Bob's stories is interesting in view of the present relations of the United States and Japan and his momentous Pacific cruise. It illustrates how briskly the Japanese assimilate European methods and manners. "When I commanded the "New York," some years ago," says the Admiral, "I had a Jap servant, with whom I was specially pleased. He was prompt, remarkably quick to learn, and took such deep interest in everything that amused me, just to amuse myself, I devoted not a little time to explaining things that he did not seem to understand. A good waiter, too, he was. Well, finally, my Jap disappeared. Some time later, when on the European station, I made a call on a Japanese battleship in the harbour of Masilles. The captain met me at the gangway and escorted me to his cabin. When we were seated, he sadly turned, threw off his hat, whipped a napkin over his arm, and said, to me, 'The Admiral would eat?' 'Kato!' I cried, recognising him immediately as my old servant. 'The same,' he replied, bowing. 'Captain Kato, of the Mikado's Navy, at your service.'"

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and then see how quickly the skin troubles will disappear.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

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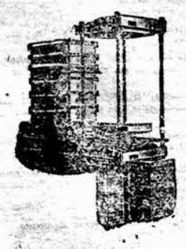

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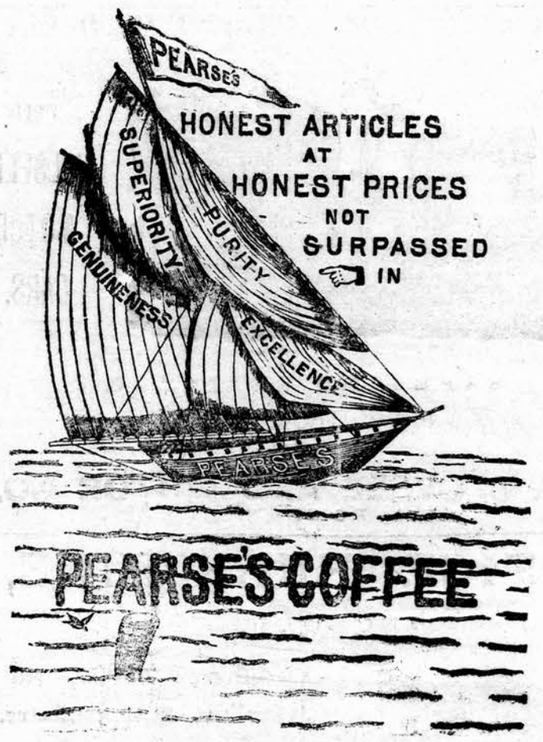

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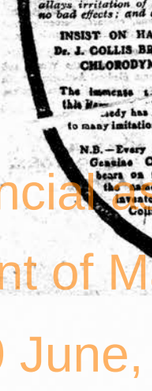

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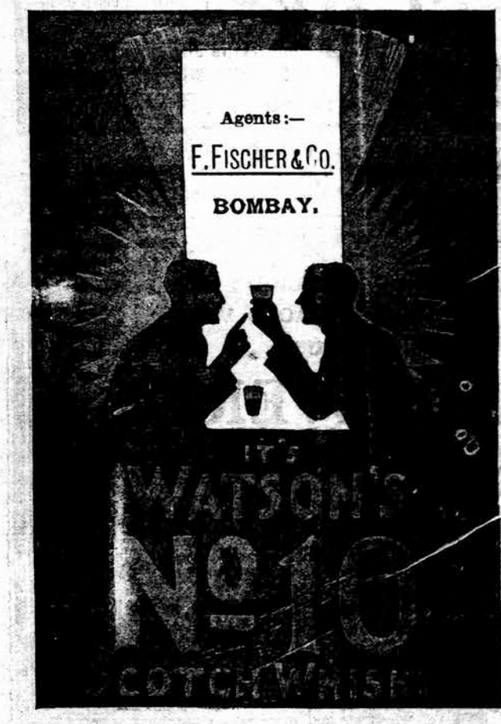

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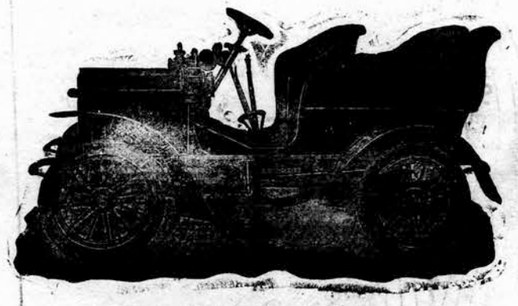

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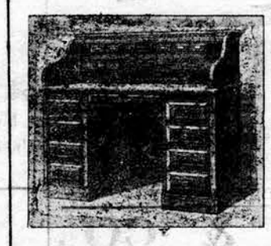

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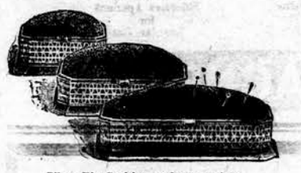

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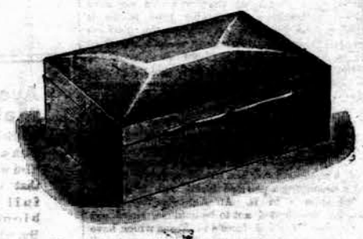

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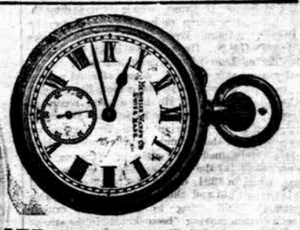

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